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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

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Department of Agriculture.



FOR DESCRIPTION
SEE PAGE 21

WILLIAMS
EARLY RED
(ACTUAL SIZE)

HARRISONS' NURSERIES

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

Berlin, Maryland

WE SELL ONLY TREES WE GROW





This is the way Carman Peach trees produce fruit in our orchards at Berlin

The Latest About Our Berlin Peach Orchard

WE THOUGHT we made a killing when our ten thousand peach trees, on less than 100 acres, netted us \$25,838.84 in 1913, but this year our fruit is selling for even better prices than last year. As this catalogue goes to the printer, the selling of peaches from the orchard is not entirely over, but we are expecting to load about forty cars picked from the same trees that last year bore sixty-two cars. The peaches shipped in carload lots all were packed in the regular six-basket Georgia carriers, containing about three pecks of peaches. These brought us \$3.00 to \$3.50 per carrier. After deducting freight and icing charges, they netted us \$2.50 to \$2.80.

These peaches were packed with great care. They were graded into three sizes, and packed into the baskets after the baskets were put in the carriers, observing the regular three-tier, or two-and-a-half-tier, pack. The peaches are packed to suit the requirements of the market to which they are sent. We sell to large dealers we are acquainted with in northern cities. Few peaches are sent out without ice. We aim to pick them after the dew is dried, when they are sunny and clean, and get them into the cold cars as quickly as possible.

You probably will remember the story published in this catalogue last year, of how the 1912 crop was almost destroyed in this same orchard. That year we thought to save work by doing little spraying. Before we knew what was happening, the damage was so great that not only was the fruit gone, but the twigs and buds were injured, and the orchard looked as though fire had swept through it. The next spring we began a campaign to prevent this from occurring again. The Maryland Agricultural College helped us with advice and personal direction when we needed it. A "dormant" spraying before the leaves came out, with regular lime-sulphur solution, was followed with four other sprayings, beginning just before the blossom-petals had fallen, and covering the entire time with sprayings at intervals of about fifteen days to three weeks or so before the fruit got ripe. Self-boiled lime-sulphur was the main spray used in these four applications, with arsenate of lead (two pounds to fifty gallons of water) added to the first two for control of curculio, etc. These five sprayings kept the trees covered all summer. The result was that very few fruits had any rot, in spite of the fact that the rot-spores were waiting around by the million to get in their work. We harvested a flawless crop, and received a gross amount of \$35,165.53 for it. The expenses of the orchard that year, including all spraying, cultivating, pruning, etc., were \$9,326.69, leaving \$25,838.84 net profit. That was in 1913. As we said in the beginning, the 1914 crop is bringing even better prices than the 1913 crop. In 1914, we sprayed thoroughly, but not so many times as in 1913.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED APPLE.

this Apple puts it in the class that makes the money. For full description see page 21, and for prices see page 17.

This splendid fruit ripens in August and September, just when buyers are hungry for fresh Apples. The color and quality of

WE have more than 2,500 acres planted to nursery stock, by far the largest acreage under cultivation owned by any nursery firm in the world. 4,000,000 apple trees, 4,000,000 peach trees, 250,000 pear trees, 100,000 cherry trees. Thousands of other fruit trees, plants, ornamental trees, evergreens, roses and flowering shrubs.

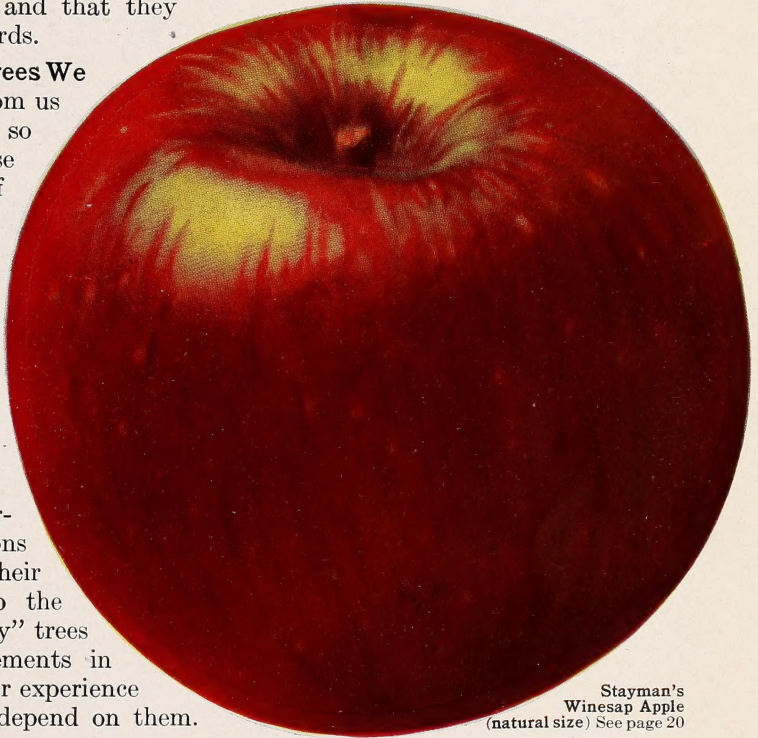
We Merit Your Patronage

Because: We enjoy the confidence of a large and steadily increasing trade, which has been built up by us by many years of faithful service, and strict adherence to the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Because: Our prices are consistent with the quality of the stock we sell. We claim and can prove that our trees are bigger at any age than nearly all others; that they are as hardy as the hardiest and hardier than most others; that they have well-ripened, firm wood when we sell them; that they are absolutely clean and free from disease, and that they are budded from bearing orchards.

Because: We Sell Only Trees We Grow. Every tree you buy from us is Harrison-grown, and is so guaranteed. We will not expose our customers to possibility of error in variety, or lack of quality in the trees, and under no circumstances will we sell or offer for sale any trees not grown on our own land under our own direction.

Because: Behind our stock, as a guarantee of its superior quality, is the ripe experience of more than a quarter of a century in nursery and orchard work. Three generations of the Harrisons are devoting their entire time and attention to the production of "Harrison Quality" trees for you to plant. The statements in this catalogue are based on our experience—they are true, and you can depend on them.

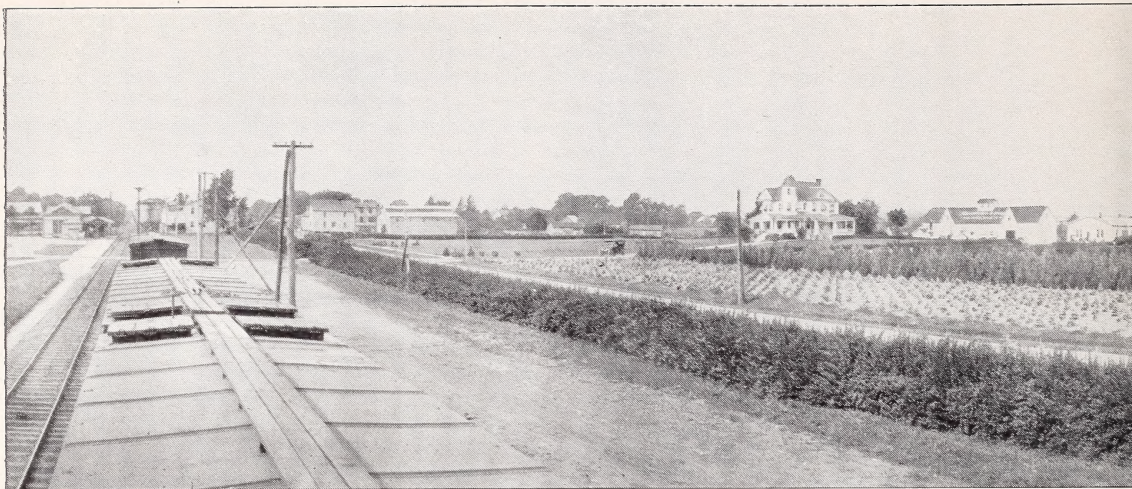


Stayman's
Winesap Apple
(natural size) See page 20

WE own wholly or in part 300,000 bearing fruit trees in commercial orchards in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Three thousand acres of fruit trees have been planted by us in commercial orchards on the Del-mar-via peninsula during the past two years,

Our "Test Peach Orchard," maintained for the benefit of our customers, contains more than one hundred different kinds, and is the delight of all visitors who are seeking definite information as to varieties. This orchard shows the character of commercial sorts, which varieties are profitable, and what can be done with a peach orchard when scientifically handled.



Harrisons' Nurseries from the train. The Evergreens in front are a part of the immense stock carried. Back of the office



This picture was taken from the main highway and shows a part of the fields where we are growing four million Peach



One of the Harrison orchards about a mile south of Berlin, planted in the spring of 1913. Note the size of the Pe



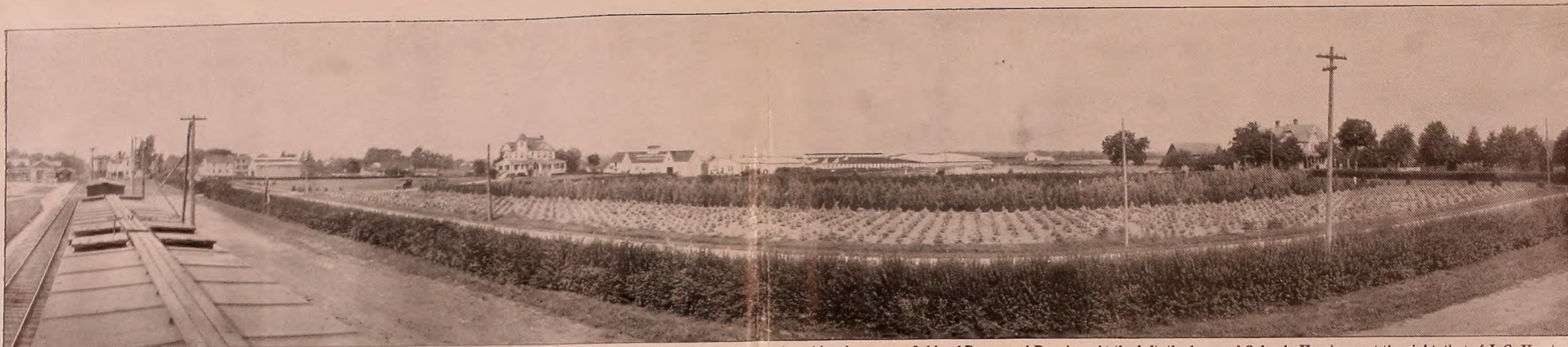
...king-house are fields of Roses and Peonies. At the left, the home of Orlando Harrison; at the right, that of J. G. Harrison.



...the budding crew is in charge of G. Hale Harrison; one of the expert workmen has budded 5,000 seedlings in ten hours.



One of these trees bore thirty Peaches this year (1914), which shows the remarkable vigor of Harrison trees.



Harrisons' Nurseries from the train. The Evergreens in front are a part of the immense stock carried. Back of the office and packing-house are fields of Roses and Peonies. At the left, the home of Orlando Harrison; at the right, that of J. G. Harrison.



This picture was taken from the main highway and shows a part of the fields where we are growing four million Peach trees. The budding crew is in charge of G. Hale Harrison; one of the expert workmen has budded 5,000 seedlings in ten hours.



One of the Harrison orchards about a mile south of Berlin, planted in the spring of 1913. Note the size of the Peach trees. One of these trees bore thirty Peaches this year (1914), which shows the remarkable vigor of Harrison trees.

INFORMATION FOR THE CUSTOMER

WHEN WE SHIP. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, but by the prevailing weather conditions and the ripeness of the stock. We ship when the weather conditions are favorable, the usual shipping season extending from October 1 to May 1, with a few weeks' intermission in midwinter.

ORDER EARLY. By all means do not delay placing your order until you are ready to plant. The earlier orders are placed, the better it is for both you and ourselves. Early in the season you are sure to get the varieties you select, but later on, when our stock, as well as that of all nurserymen, becomes somewhat depleted, you may not be able

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Our prices are made to fit the quality of stock that we grow, therefore do not confuse them with prices on cheap stock. Our stock has the roots, the vigor and the vitality which insure its living. It is the kind that succeeds.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and the size.

REMITTANCES. You may send your remittance to us by Post-Office Money Order, by Express Money Order, by New York Draft, by Check, or in Cash by Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order is preferable to us. Postage stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and can be used by us to advantage. Make all checks, drafts or money orders payable to J. G. Harrison & Sons. Currency or coin must be sent by express or registered mail, otherwise this company will not be responsible for its safe delivery.

TERMS. Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference from strangers. Those having an established rating need not send reference.

CASH DISCOUNT. A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on orders accompanied by cash.

TO OUR CANADIAN CUSTOMERS. Please bear in mind that nursery stock is not admitted from the United States at all seasons. It is admitted in spring, commencing March 15, and continuing until May 15; and in the fall, commencing September 26, continuing until December 1.

HOW WE SHIP. Unless we have definite instructions from you, we will use our judgment as to whether to ship by freight, express or parcel post, our judgment being based on the size of the shipment, the perishable nature of the stock, and the distance it has to travel. Special low rates are granted on nursery stock by most all of the railroads and express companies. Parcel-post rates, except in a few cases, are too high to be of much benefit for shipping nursery stock. (See parcel-post rates following price quotations at the head of various departments.)

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. At the prices quoted in this catalogue all goods are f.o.b. Berlin, Maryland. We do not prepay express, freight or other transportation charges, except as noted in connection with parcel-post delivery.

NO PACKING CHARGES. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to freight station or express office here.

OUR GUARANTEE. We are careful to label all stock, check it and pack it correctly, but we cannot assume the responsibility of stock reaching its destination safely. We do assume the responsibility for the true names of all our stock, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge,



Mammoth Black Twig is a splendid commercial Apple
(See page 19)

to get the varieties you especially desire. We recommend, where possible, that orders be placed in the fall, whether the stock is to be planted in the fall or the following spring. Special arrangements have been made with our Order Department to reserve stock covered by orders until such time as shipment is desired.

HOW TO ORDER. Please use the order sheet found in the back part of this catalogue, carefully filling out the blank spaces at the top for shipping directions. Be sure to sign your name and give post office and state. If your post-office address is different from the railroad station, be sure to give both. To avoid mistakes, do not write letters on the same sheet as orders.

APPLICATION OF PRICES. The prices given in the catalogue for trees or plants apply as follows:

anything sent by us that proves untrue to label; but it is understood and agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for such trees as may prove untrue.

CLAIMS. We are extremely careful in filling and packing all orders, and are always willing to do as much or a little more than we agree to; we want you to notify us promptly of any seeming errors in filling your order, and we will make satisfactory explanation or adjustment. All claims for errors, etc., must be made within five days after arrival of shipment.

WHEN WRITING FOR INFORMATION OR PRICES, PLEASE GIVE US FULL DETAILS—IT IS IMPORTANT. It will help us greatly to give you the books and papers that you need if you will explain in your letter, or on your card, just what information you want. Give us something on which to base our suggestions. If it is prices you want, and you have your mind made up, give us approximately the number of trees or plants of the different kinds that you need, also the varieties and the number of each variety. We are willing to go to considerable trouble to see that you get what you want and need—advice, information or trees. Will you meet us part way? Don't hesitate to write at length.

NO UNNECESSARY DELAYS IN SHIPPING. As far as possible, we get your trees to you at exactly the time you ask for them; but many times the trees will be better if shipment is delayed, and you will be benefited decidedly by our holding your order for a little while.

Most planters want their trees early for trenching-in or for fall planting. But, if the trees are kept growing in the nursery as fast as required to make them as big and sturdy as they should be, they will not start to ripen their wood until in September, and will not be thoroughly ripe until in October or November in normal seasons. Seasons vary, how-

ever, as much as six weeks, and leaves fall anywhere from August to November.

Some growers dig trees before they are ripe and strip the leaves off. This makes trees look all right, but they still have soft, sappy wood and ragged wounds where the leaves were torn away, instead of natural calluses. Such trees wither during winter no matter how stored, or, if planted, may be killed by freezing. If they live, it takes them two years to recover their vitality. On the other hand, trees that are allowed to ripen naturally to the full are not influenced much by digging and storing, will stand shipping and handling without a sign of damage, and, when planted, will start to grow with the same vigor they showed the previous season in the nursery. Complete dormancy is the prime essential for transplanting fruit trees successfully.

For winter or spring planting many of our customers order their trees during fall or early winter, and have us trench them in sand, to be shipped during mild days in February or March. We pack and ship when trees can be moved and planted most safely. Sometimes this is early; again, it will be late. Each season varies. The work and time elements enter into it to some extent, of course, but we cannot pack in one day, or one week, all the trees we handle. Tell us when you want your trees, but give us as much leeway as possible, and we will promise to look out for your interests and send your trees in good condition at the right time.

DON'T PLANT WORTHLESS VARIETIES. For many years the list, especially of peach and apple trees, in nursery catalogues has been burdened with worthless varieties. This year we have eliminated a great many of them, and you will find the list in this catalogue to be composed of good ones throughout. Don't burden yourself with a lot of miscellaneous kinds just for the sake of having them in your orchard. We shall be glad to help you to select the profitable varieties that will succeed in your section.

Our Special Service Department

Our twenty-five years' experience in fruit-growing ought to be valuable to all fruit-growers or those who contemplate planting. We invite you to write us about any fruit-growing problem, and, if possible, we will help you solve it. A "Service Bureau" is maintained by us for the benefit of our patrons, and we want you to use it.

The Results of our Many Years of Fruit-Growing Experience is Yours for the Asking. If you are contemplating planting a large orchard and need expert advice about varieties, how to plant, or information on any other point on which you are in doubt, ask us to send our man to your place. We can likely arrange to have him go. We want you to have the benefit of our practical experience, which has brought success to our own orchard enterprises. It might help you to avoid unnecessary and costly, possibly fatal, mistakes. Consultation is the thing, and it is yours for the asking. When needed, we can usually supply a competent man to oversee

the planting of large orchards, and for this service only a nominal charge is made in addition to the man's actual expenses.

If your planting will be small, and if you desire our advice as to the best and most profitable varieties to plant, write to us and we shall be glad to give you all the information we can.

Be Free to Consult Our Landscape Department. Many people have homes which need shade trees, evergreens, hedges, flowers and vines, but do not know what to choose or how to plant. We have this material of the very finest quality, and where the planting needed is large enough to justify it, and the distance from Berlin is not too great, we shall be glad to send an expert landscape planter to lay out your grounds for you, and give you his advice as to what and how to plant. The advantages of planting to a plan are too many and varied to be fully explained here. Write if interested, and let us tell you how you can improve your home grounds.

Harrison Trees Are Budded From Bearing Orchards

It was many years ago that we started our famous test-orchard of peach trees. In it now there are over a hundred varieties of peaches, six or more trees of each sort, each tree tagged. From the best trees we cut budding wood and propagate trees for orchards of our own, and from these orchards we

cut buds for use on our millions of peach tree seedlings.

With apples the proposition is a little different, because it takes longer for the trees to come into bearing and make records or show what characteristics they do possess. But we watch all the trees

growing in our own and other orchards, and get budding wood from the best bearing trees we can find. This policy is followed just as far as possible in propagating every variety of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and other fruit that we list in this book. Through enforcing this policy, and selling only trees that we grow, we are enabled to know just exactly what our trees are at all times, and to back up the claims we make for their superiority.

It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that when young trees are propagated by buds or grafts, they have the same bearing characteristics as the trees from which the budding or grafting wood was cut. If this tree is a regular bearer of heavy crops of fine fruit, the young trees, in all probability, will be the same. If that tree is a shy bearer, or produces inferior fruit, the young trees have very little chance of ever becoming profitable orchards. You

can notice it in your own orchard and neighborhood—one Baldwin or York Imperial tree will bear twice as many apples as another standing alongside of it, and better apples, too. This condition applies as well to peaches and pears and other fruits.

When, therefore, we say that our trees are budded from bearing orchards, it means that they have come from trees growing in a successful orchard, and that they should possess superior bearing habits throughout their life. Under no circumstances will we ship you any trees that have not been grown by ourselves. When you order Harrison's trees henceforth, know that you are getting stock that has been propagated in our own nurseries, from buds cut from selected bearing trees, on well-grown seedlings, and cared for in the best manner while growing in our nurseries. Harrison's trees are dependable at all times.

Our Trees Are Free From Disease

All stock is thoroughly inspected by the State Entomologist each fall just before digging time, and one of his assistants, in the employ of the state, is located at our nursery during the entire shipping season. The trees are given a final thorough inspection

just before they are packed ready for shipment. Every precaution possible is taken for the protection of the customer and his stock, and each box or bale is tagged with the State Entomologist's Certificate of Health Inspection.

Harrison's Trees Succeed Perfectly in New York, New England and Canada

A great many planters seem to have a doubt in their minds as to whether Berlin-grown trees will

succeed in the North as well as northern-grown trees. Harrison's trees do succeed in the North perfectly and as well as any other trees. Here is why:

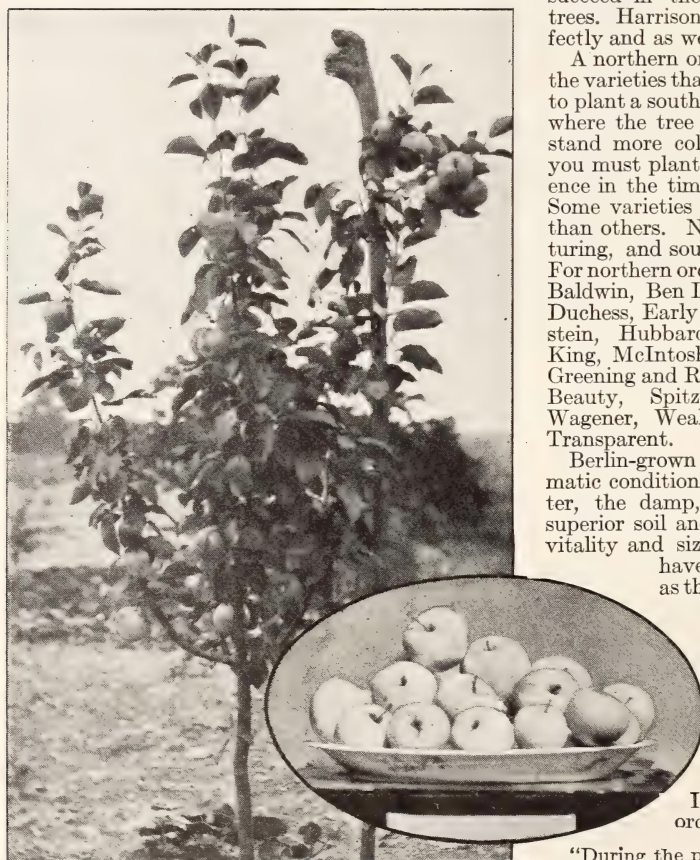
A northern orchard should be planted to trees of the varieties that are suited to the North. To attempt to plant a southern variety means failure, no matter where the tree is grown. Some varieties naturally stand more cold than others. These are the ones you must plant in the North. Also, there is a difference in the time required to mature, or ripen fruit. Some varieties mature it in a much shorter period than others. Northern localities require quick-maturing, and southern localities slow-maturing sorts. For northern orchards we recommend these varieties: Baldwin, Ben Davis (once in a while), Delicious, Duchess, Early Harvest, Fameuse, Gano, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Northwestern Greening and Rhode Island Greening, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Stark, Starr, Stayman, Wagener, Wealthy, Winter Banana and Yellow Transparent.

Berlin-grown trees are **not** southern trees. Climatic conditions here, the Atlantic storms of winter, the damp, piercing air, combined with our superior soil and our expert care, put more life and vitality and size into our trees than average trees have, and our trees are hardened as much

as they would be if grown in Maine. We always make certain that our trees are entirely dormant when they are dug. The wood is hard and well ripened. But the best proof we can give of the fact that our trees are entirely hardy in the North is the experience of those who have planted them in northern orchards. Here are a few letters.

If you want the addresses of more orchards, ask for them.

"During the past three or four years I have bought from you some 450 apple trees. I am sending you two photographs—one of the trees, and one of the fruit



This is the Yellow Transparent Apple tree referred to by Mr. Frank M. Cobb (see, also, page 21)

picked from this tree, August 11, 1914. This is a Yellow Transparent, set about the first of May, 1913, and the most interesting part of this to me is, the apples that started from the blossoms all matured into perfect fruit; not one of them decayed or fell off during all the growing season. I also had one other Transparent tree that bore five very handsome apples, the tree being set at the same time as the one I have sent the picture of."—FRANK M. COBB, Mansfield, Mass.

"I used to be afflicted with the old-time prejudice against southern trees, but the old saying, 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating,' has been found very applicable in my experience with tree-planting.

"After planting New York State-grown trees from nearby nurseries for several years, with continued disappointment, I decided to try southern trees, selecting your nursery for what I considered, at that time, an experiment. I ordered trees for a commercial orchard and at the same time a half-dozen trees each of twenty varieties of peach.

"The remarkable growth made by these trees and the surprising fact that every tree proved true to name, made me a regular customer for Harrison's trees, and dispelled any prejudice I might have had against southern nursery stock. I will go further than to say they are as good as nearby-grown trees—I firmly believe them to be better, in every feature, for this section."—J. E. OTTOWAY, Charlotte, New York.

"I congratulate you on the fine quality of apple trees that you have sent me. I find they have proved much harder than the New York stock that has been set right in this vicinity. It was prophesied by all the 'wiseheads' that the trees would freeze to death, coming from the South into this climate. We have it as low as 40 degrees below zero here, which will try out any stock, and if there is any weakness in it, you can bet it will show itself. Out of 2,600 trees set last season there are only three dead trees, while in orchards where they set New York stock they lost from 10 to 20 per cent of the trees set."—A. L. BLAISDELL, Winterport, Maine.

"Last fall I planted a field of over fourteen acres with your apple trees, and at the present date (July,



Heeling-in Trees

1914) every single tree is alive, and that after a winter when the mercury touched 28 degrees below zero and the entire peach crop, with nearly 20 per cent of the trees, were destroyed. I attribute this really remarkable result to the fact that the trees were received quite early in October, with well-ripened tops and roots, and I had the opportunity to set them carefully before the winter set in."—HARVEY LOSEE, Upper Red Hook, New York.

MR. P. C. SQUIRES, representing Harrison's Nurseries, United States Hotel, Boston, Mass.:

"Your letter of November 17 is received, and we are very glad to tell you that the State Demonstration Orchard planted with your trees is doing very well. We have never seen any signs of winter-killing or any other indications that they are not as hardy as northern-grown trees."—T. C. THURLOW'S SONS, INC., West Newberry, Mass.

The Planting and Care of Fruit Trees

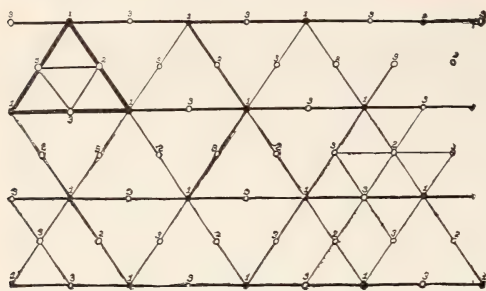
WHEN TO PLANT. It depends on your latitude how early or how late you may plant. If north of the Mason and Dixon line, plant dormant trees whenever the ground is not frozen. It can be done as late as June 1, but the earlier the better. Of course, you have to depend a great deal on the weather conditions, the condition of the trees and the condition of the soil. Full particulars are given in our book, "How to Grow and Market Fruit." It is advisable where winters are not unusually severe,

to plant in the fall, mainly on account of the convenience to the planter. There is generally less work to be done on the farm in the fall than in the spring, and again, the trees get started off to growing earlier when warm weather comes.

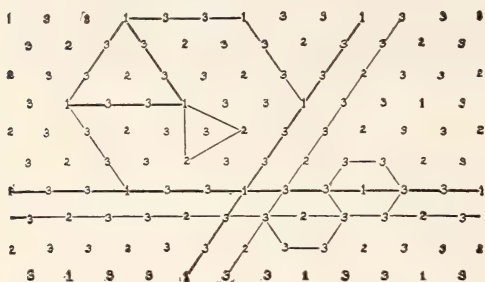
WHEN TREES ARRIVE. Unpack at once, cut open the bundles, and heel the trees in, as described before, without any delay, each variety by itself. Be sure that the labels are carefully kept with each bundle. Do your work carefully and thoroughly.



Trees heeled-in for early spring shipments. Photographed in January, 1914. Temperature never gets low enough here to injure trees



Orchard planting plan, diagonal system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in twenty years.

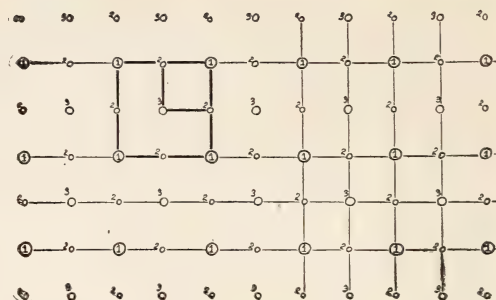


Orchard planting plan, diagonal system, with two fillers between permanent trees. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 trees to be removed in eight or ten years; No. 2 trees to be removed in eighteen or twenty years.

See that no water stands around where the trees are trenched. Dig a ditch leading off from where the trees are trenched, to carry off the surface water. Be careful to see that all straw and moss are removed from the trees before trenching. When unpacking and trenching, if the least bit dry, "puddle" the roots before heeling-in. Mix a sufficient quantity of loamy soil with water till it makes a thick paste, and dip the roots in this until all are well covered. When planting, take only a few trees out of the trenches at one time, just as you need them. By exposing the roots as little as possible the trees will keep in much better condition.

FROZEN TREES. When trees are frozen in shipment, bury the box, with the trees in it, a foot or more deep, that is, cover it with a foot of earth. If not possible, put the box in a cellar, where the trees will thaw out slowly. You can leave them there for weeks untouched. After they are thawed out, the roots in each end of the box should be dampened from time to time. When free from frost, trees should be heeled-in at some protected place, if possible. In cold sections, it is a good idea to trench-in trees—roots and branches. In warmer sections, it is enough to cover the roots and lower third of the trunks, and let the tops stick out. They will come out fresh in the spring, and with more vitality. A good way is to dig a trench 2 feet deep, with a long slant toward the south on one side, then put the trees in with tops a foot or more higher than the roots, and cover the entire tree with dirt.

HOW TO PLANT. We advise dynamiting the tree-holes, if possible, placing the charge about 18 inches deep. A third or half of a stick will be enough. This will loosen and heave the soil and not throw it out. You will find that the effect of dynamiting, compared with digging only, will be noticeable for two or three years in the growth of the trees. In case you decide to dig the holes, be



Orchard planting plan, modified square system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in about twenty years. 40 ft. apart each way is a good distance for permanent trees.

sure to make them large enough so there is plenty of room for the roots without crowding or breaking them.

Trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. See that the holes are opened up deeper than you want to set the trees, and fill in a few inches with top-soil. As you fill in more top-soil about the roots, keep working the tree up and down vigorously, to fill all air-spaces. Keep packing the dirt. When the hole is half filled in, you can apply one pound of steamed bone.

Then finish filling in. Be sure the dirt is made tight. You can't get it too solid. Use a small maul, or your feet. Come down on it with as many pounds as you can muster. A couple of inches at the top, however, should be loose, as a mulch. During the winter the winds will sway the tree about to a certain extent, making a funnel in the dirt around the stem. All of this should be corrected in early spring by tamping.

PLANTING PLANS. Many are using three peach trees to one apple tree with success; others prefer using two apple fillers. (See diagram.) We recommend the following apples as fillers in an apple orchard. A very desirable early kind is Yellow Transparent, because the limbs of this variety grow upward. It can be pruned to suit conditions. Grimes' Golden is a short-lived tree, and begins to bear very early. A little later in the season is Wealthy, which is a rather dwarf grower and a fine filler; Duchess of Oldenburg is dwarf, also bears early and ripens early. Wagener is the dwarfiest of all, and is an exceedingly fine variety for this purpose. McIntosh also makes an excellent filler.

In recommending these fillers, we take it that the man who plants them is planting for profit and is planting to succeed—planting to get the most money from his acres. One hundred and ten trees to the acre soon get too thick, but they pay well during the first few years. We take it that we are talking to people who will have nerve enough when the proper time comes to cut out the fillers.

We know of instances where the apple fillers have paid the price of the land, the cost of the trees and all expenses of operation, before they were at all in the way of the standard trees. We know of other orchards where three peach trees to one apple tree have been planted, and the peach trees have paid the entire expenses before they interfered with the apple trees. Bear in mind that unless fillers are cut out in time they will interfere and prevent standards from making as much growth as they should. But the profit from fillers with proper care, makes it well

worth while to plant them. To show our firm belief in fillers, we are using them in our own commercial orchards and would plant no other way. (See diagrams.)

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

	Square Method	Triangular Method
40 feet apart.....	27 trees	31 trees
35 feet apart.....	35 trees	40 trees
30 feet apart.....	50 trees	55 trees
25 feet apart.....	70 trees	80 trees
20 feet apart.....	110 trees	125 trees
18 feet apart.....	135 trees	155 trees
15 feet apart.....	195 trees	225 trees
12 feet apart.....	305 trees	350 trees
10 feet apart.....	435 trees	505 trees
8 feet apart.....	680 trees	775 trees
6 feet apart.....	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
5 feet apart.....	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
4 feet apart.....	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
3 feet apart.....	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
2 feet apart.....	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
1 foot apart.....	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Trees sometimes can be planted to advantage farther apart one way than another. To do this, you have to work out the plan for your own orchards. This plan works best on steep hills. The rows should follow the lines of the hill to make driving easier. No rules can be laid down for hillside arrangement. Use some modification of the plans given here. (See diagrams.)

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING. Avoid setting permanent trees too close together. They feed over a wide area if they have the opportunity, and they are the better for it. Our plan is to set three peach trees to one standard apple. Where peach trees are used as fillers, we get from fifty to two hundred trees on an acre. Some varieties are naturally smaller growers than others, and can be planted closer; also the section has something to do with it. For instance, trees grow bigger in Pennsylvania or Delaware than in Michigan or the West. The system of pruning adopted, as well as the price of land, has something to do with the distance the trees should be apart. Leave plenty of room for spraying, cultivating, driving about with wagons, etc. Keep the trees far enough away from boundary fences, and never plant them closer than 40 feet (100 feet is better) to thick woods or an evergreen windbreak. Privet needs only 20 feet, and in most sections is as good as any known plant for windbreaks. Fillers, of course, alter the distances given, as they merely occupy the ground before the permanent trees get big enough. The following gives the shortest distances at which permanent trees should be set.

Permanent apple trees need 30, 40 or 50 feet between each other, depending on the various conditions named above (dwarfs 10 to 15); pears 20, 25 to 30; quinces 15 to 18; peaches 13, 18, 21 to 25 feet; plums 15, 20 to 25 feet; sour cherries the same as peaches, and sweet cherries the same as pears (in some sections 40 to 50 feet); grapes should be put 6 by 8 feet to 8 by 10 feet; strawberries from 18 inches each way to 1 by 4 feet; raspberries from 3 by 6 to 5 by 8 feet; and blackberries from 4 by 7 to 6 by 9 feet.

FILLERS. If you think you will not use your trees right while they are growing, or that you will lack the determination to cut out the nicely bearing fillers when they are about twelve years old, do not plant fillers. But no business farmer will think of going to the expense of growing a first-class apple or pear orchard without planting early-bearing sorts of these same fruits, or of peaches or strawberries, between his permanent trees. To use fillers makes the orchard a paying investment in a few years. (See planting diagrams.)

PRUNING PEACH TREES AFTER PLANTING. All peach trees are one year old from bud, and when set in the fall all bruised roots should be removed; but we prefer leaving the limbs and top on the tree until spring. When growth starts, prune the peach trees to a whip, and cut them back to whatever height you desire your trees headed. We prefer heads not higher than 18 inches. In one of our orchards the trees are headed at 12 inches. (See illustrations.)

PRUNING ONE-YEAR APPLE TREES AFTER PLANTING. Prune off all bruised roots with a smooth cut on a slant that leaves the face down. Leave on all the limbs until spring, and when growth starts, if the tree is a whip, simply cut it off at the height which you desire the head to be. We would prefer this to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. If the tree is more or less branched, and the head already formed, prune the side branches with regard to the frame of the future head, leaving sticks 4 to 6 inches in length and cut off the top. The total height should be about 18 inches. We do not advise pruning the branches or cutting back the top until spring for best success. (See illustrations.)

PRUNING TWO-YEAR APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY TREES AFTER PLANTING. With two-year apple trees, especially of first grade, the shape of the tree usually has been fixed by the nurseryman, but it is necessary in planting to remove all



York Imperial Apple (See page 21)



Peach tree on the left, two-year apple tree in the middle and one-year apple tree at the right

bruised roots with a smooth, slicing cut. No trimming of the tops should be done in the fall, but in early spring you can round up the branches as they ought to be to develop into a well-balanced head. Our plan is to prune off the side branches within 4 to 6 inches of the trunk, and cut the top out about 12 inches above these side branches. If the tree has a well-defined center leader, it then will put out a second story of limbs, and in this way get more fruit-bearing wood. The pruning of pear and cherry trees is about the same as for a two-year apple. (See illustrations.)

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS. Cultivation keeps the trees supplied with available plant-food and saves moisture. Young orchards of any kind always should be cultivated clean, from early spring until in July. Plow or tear up the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, harrow after every rain and every week or ten days until it is time to sow the cover-crop, or mulch for winter.

COVER-CROPS. A cover-crop should be sown in the latter part of the summer, when trees have made their growth for the year and when both fruit and trees have begun to ripen. Cover-crops hold the soil together and keep it from leaching out and gullyng, and also newly sown plants take up water in great amounts and take it away from the trees. This is the thing desired at this time, for tree-growth needs a check then. But, still better, young plants require a great deal of nitrogen, but comparatively less potash and phosphorus. As the cover-crop grows, it feeds largely on the nitrogen, leaving much potash and phosphorus for the trees just when they need them most. Vetch, rye and the clovers make excellent cover-crops. If the crop is of a kind not killed by the winter, it will grow up very rank in the spring and should be plowed



When the hole is half filled in, a pound of bone fertilizer can be applied, but this is not a necessity

under early—about as soon as the ground is fit to work—or it will rob the trees of water and food and do much more damage than it does good.

INTERCROPS. Up to the time trees are six or seven years old, their roots will not occupy all the space, and cultivated double crops can be used. Even when filler trees are planted as close as 15 to 20 feet, the ground between can be made to yield a profit while the trees are small; and if proper fertilizers are supplied, the orchards will be benefited by the cultivation given to these double crops.

When a man wants to start an orchard and does not have the money, he often can do it by growing four or five crops of melons, tomatoes, asparagus or something similar between his trees. Do not plant any crops requiring extremely late digging, or this will act the same as late cultivation and force fall growth of trees. The April, May and June cultivation given these crops is just the thing required by young trees. We advise sowing a cover-crop with any intercrop, at the last cultivation, and let it come on. Rye or rye and vetch or crimson clover and wheat are good, and will make a cover-crop to carry through fall and winter.



How the three trees shown in the first picture should be pruned in the spring after planting. Note that the peach and one-year apple are headed about 15 inches high, and the two-year apple is shaped for best future head.

CROSS-POLLINATION. Cross-pollination is a subject too little understood. The only safe way is to alternate different varieties to a certain extent. Put a row of a different kind every three, four or five rows. About 150 feet is far enough to depend on pollen carrying. Ask us for information.

SOILS. Select the location for your orchard with reference to exposure, air-drainage and other frost-damage factors, to the character of soil, and particularly the nature of the subsoil. Roots have to go down 3 to 4 feet. If there is a close and underlying slate or hardpan, avoid that land unless you break up this hardpan thoroughly and permanently. Delaware orchardists are near markets, and their soil is worked easily. West Virginia and Pennsylvania lands are high and grow an extra-fine quality of fruit; New England is farther north and claims superior flavor and keeping qualities; Oregon is far west and claims superior color. Whether much or little is in these claims, what is best in one place is balanced by a gain in another place. So, plant your trees where you can do it best. Almost any soil will do for apples, but they succeed best on land with clay subsoil. Light or sandy soils are not so good for pears as heavy loams or clay. The kind of soil for peaches makes little difference so long as it is well drained—a light sandy clay loam is best.



Proper cultivation in a Peach orchard. Up, down and across, stirs the soil on all sides of the tree.

FERTILIZING

No two pieces of land are alike in fertilizer requirements. Make your soil fine and loose before you plant, and you will not need to apply so much fertilizer, if you need any at all. Grind it up with disc or cutaway, spring-tooth and spike harrows, after a thorough plowing, till it is like corn and oats chop. Don't be afraid to go 8 or 10 inches deep, even in an orchard.

The plant-food elements that need to be applied, to a greater or less extent, are **nitrogen, potash and phosphorus**. Nitrogen usually is considered to be the growing food. It is supplied to the soil best and cheapest by means of leguminous crops, such as the clovers and peas. It can also be supplied by dried blood, barnyard manure, nitrate of soda and other forms. Potash is considered the food that is needed to ripen and color fruit. Phosphorus helps to harden the wood, make it strong to carry fruit, healthy and able to withstand winters.

Study fertilizers before you apply them. If you can mix them in the right proportions and thoroughly, buy the most concentrated forms of potash, nitrogen and phosphorus. Always figure how many pounds of the actual foods should be applied to the acre or tree, and then get this actual food the cheapest and easiest way you can. You should get prices and freight rates on all kinds of fertilizer from several different firms, and then get the real analysis figures as a basis for buying and applying what you need.

Stable (horse) manure always is good on apples, unless the trees are making too much growth and are threatened with fire-blight. Get the commercial fertilizer on the ground evenly. For trees, apply it over a space at least twice as wide as the branches cover. Heavy land that contains much organic (vegetable) matter usually needs lime. Lime is of great benefit to trees if not used to excess.

SPRAYING

If you want salable fruit and healthy trees you've got to spray every year. If you are not going to spray the trees it would be best not to plant an orchard. San José scale on peach and apple, codling-moth on apple, curculio and brown-rot on peach, are all controlled surely by proper spraying.

Get the catalogues of spraying machinery. They contain mines of information. Write the United States Department of Agriculture and your own state agricultural or horticultural department. Get all the bulletins and other publications on the subject.

See that all details of spraying are carefully looked after. Examine the trees closely and often, and learn to identify the enemies. If you don't know them, send samples of the infected twigs, leaves or

fruit to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for identification. The experiment stations also will tell you what the trouble is. When you spray, remember that successful control of the enemies depends on doing the work at the right time, on applying the right mixture, at the right strength, and putting it on in the right way. You've got to spray thoroughly—coat the bark and twigs and leaves all over the trees. Be particular to cover the twig-ends and the buds and the fruit-spurs. Drive the spray down and up and crossways, into the cups of the blossoms and into the crevices of bark and forks. For the spraying just after the blossom petals fall, use a nozzle that gives a coarse, driving spray. For all other sprayings, use a nozzle



When you spray, get a sprayer big enough—one that is adapted to your needs and that will do the work thoroughly.

that gives a fine, foggy spray. Have the nozzle set at an angle with the rod by means of a 45-degree L.

Use good sprayers, well equipped. Have everything in good shape before you start. You can mix the materials, if you want to; but if you have any doubt whatever that you might not get the mixture right, buy the ready-prepared lime-sulphur and bordeaux that needs only the addition of water to be ready for putting on the trees. Then follow the printed directions faithfully.

HOW TO SPRAY APPLE TREES

No. 1. For San José scale. This spraying can be applied any time after the leaves drop in the fall, until new leaves come in the spring. But it is most effective when applied just before the buds begin to push out in the spring.

Use standard lime-sulphur solution, at a strength of one gallon to seven to nine gallons of water. (See manufacturer's printed instructions.) If bud-moth and case-bearers are attacking the trees, mix three or four pounds of arsenate of lead with each fifty gallons of spray.

No. 2. For apple-scab, canker-worm, bud-moth, case-bearers, tent caterpillars, curculio, and leaf-spot or frog-eye, spray after the cluster-buds open, and before the blossoms open. Use standard lime-sulphur solution at a strength of one and a half gallons to fifty gallons of water, adding two pounds of arsenate of lead. If you want to make your own material, always use self-boiled lime-sulphur for this spraying. It is made by combining eight pounds of lime and eight pounds of sulphur, with fifty gallons of water, in the way described in "How to Grow and Market Fruit." Two pounds of arsenate of lead should be added to each fifty gallons of the mixture.

No. 3. The main spraying is for **codlin-moth** (common apple worm), **curculio**, **lesser apple worm**, and the second is for **scab**, **leaf-spot** and all the other enemies mentioned under second spraying. Aside from the San José scale spraying, this is the most important one. Spray after most of the blossom petals fall, and before the blossom cup or calyx lobes close. Use either the commercial standard

lime-sulphur solution at a strength of one and a half gallons to fifty gallons of water, together with two pounds of arsenate of lead, or self-boiled lime-sulphur and lead, strength mentioned before.

No. 4. This is for added protection against **scab**, **codlin-moth**, **lesser apple worm**, **curculio** and **leaf-spot** or **frog-eye**. Apply the spray twenty to twenty-five days after the blossom petals fall. Use either commercial standard lime-sulphur solution, at a strength of one and a half gallons to fifty gallons of water, with two pounds of arsenate of lead, or the self-boiled lime-sulphur and lead.

No. 5. This spraying is intended to control the second brood of **codlin-moth**, also to help control **sooty fungus**, **leaf-spot** and **fly-speck**. Apply it two months after the blossom petals fall. Use the same spray material you used for fourth spraying.

SPECIAL ATTENTION SOMETIMES NEEDED

If **bitter-rot** and **sooty fungus** are bad, you must change spraying No. 5, and also give some later sprayings, as follows:

No. 6. Two months after the blossom petals fall.

No. 7. Two to three weeks later.

No. 8. Two weeks later.

No. 9. Two to three weeks later.

Use bordeaux mixture, made by dissolving four pounds of bluestone in twenty-five gallons of water and four pounds of lime in twenty-five gallons of water, then mixing the two lots. To this add two pounds of arsenate of lead, except for sprayings 8 and 9, which are made with the bordeaux only. If the weather is dry, the late sprayings may not be needed. In wet weather give them all.

If **apple-blotch** threatens to be serious, as judged from former years, spray regularly at the same dates as noted, but instead of lime-sulphur solution, use for sprayings 4 and 5 bordeaux mixture made from three pounds of bluestone, four pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water, with two pounds of arsenate of lead added. Also apply an extra spray, with the same material, six weeks after the blossom petals fall.



HOW TO SPRAY PEACH TREES

No. 1. For San José scale. Spray during the dormant period, as directed for apples, using the same material at the same strength. If leaf-curl threatens the peach trees, apply the standard lime-sulphur spray as for San José scale, but do the spraying three to four weeks before the trees are expected to bloom—not earlier or later. This controls both scale and leaf-curl.

No. 2. For curculio, scab and brown-rot. Spray just before the petals fall. Use one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. To this mixture add the milk of lime made by slaking three pounds of stone lime in three to four gallons of water, and straining out the coarse stuff.

No. 3. For curculio, scab and brown-rot, second dose. Spray ten days after the blossoms petals fall. Use self-boiled lime-sulphur. If curculio still threatens, add one and a half pounds of arsenate of lead.

No. 4. For scab and brown-rot. Spray thirty days before fruit ripens. Use self-boiled lime-sulphur.

If aphid attacks the trees, either leaves or roots, spray with tobacco solution (black-leaf 40). You will have to buy this solution. Follow the directions on the cans.



Peach-leaf curl in May or June. Spray before leaves come out in spring to control it.

What Apple- and Peach-Growing Actually Pays

One apple tree will bring in more net profit than an acre of hay. Two apple trees will bring in more net money than an acre of grain. Three apple trees will clear more than an acre of potatoes.

Each acre of apples, planted to proper varieties, with one hundred trees, including fillers, and which is cultivated rightly, the trees pruned rightly and sprayed rightly, should pay back all its cost within six or seven years from planting. The eighth year it should yield a net profit of at least \$50.00. The tenth year it should net \$100.00. The fifteenth year, \$250.00. These figures are clear, after the expenses for cultivating, pruning, spraying, harvesting and selling have been paid out of the gross receipts for fruit sold.

Peaches pay well, too, and they begin sooner than apples. They are not so sure to yield big profits every year. In their fourth summer, peach trees should yield a heavy crop. Not every season brings a full crop. In fact, though most of our orchards do better, we base our expectations on

getting a crop only every other year. But each of these full crops nets \$250.00 or more an acre, and, with the same good care that apple trees require, the trees are good for three to six, or more, such crops.

Now the farmer who can see in these plain statements something definite as he reads, is going to realize a fistful of money if he acts. It is foolish to stick to grain and hay, when the same work on your own land will yield five to ten times as much money if applied to producing high-grade peaches or apples. Don't let traditions and habits and your grandfather's ideas hold you in the old grain-and-hay-and-stock rut. Don't stop to try to figure out why apples and peaches grown on a certain acre clear more money than general crops on the same acre. Just open your eyes. See for yourself that they do pay more. Hundreds of orchardists are going ahead quietly and getting the profits. What's the use in doubting or trying to figure that it may not work, when it is working now.



Making the orchard pay expenses from the start. Tomatoes as an inter crop. Note space each side of trees.

APPLES

Harrison Apple trees are larger and smoother than most other Apple trees. This is well known among nurserymen, and among owners of large orchards, who buy thousands of trees every year. Too often it is not known by planters who have not yet become thoroughly acquainted in the nursery trade.



Spraying time for Codlin-moth
Too early—full blown Right time—petals fallen

We have been growing and selling trees for twenty-five years. Our trees have gone into almost every township east of the Mississippi River where fruit is grown. It is hard to find a neighborhood where there is not an orchard planted with our trees. We make it a point to keep in touch with our old customers. If you want us to, we will try to give you the names and addresses of people in your section who have planted our trees. A bearing orchard is the best evidence possible of the quality of the trees with which it was planted. We know that a great many of the most successful orchards in the East today are composed of our trees. Harrison trees are "making good" wherever growing, and they will make good for you.

Harrison Apple trees are budded from bearing orchards. They will bear sooner, and bear heavier, than average trees, all their lives. There is absolutely no doubt about their trueness to name. From the time these trees first are put into the ground as seeds or seedlings, they are kept growing by constant cultivation. They are sprayed and pruned right.

All the trees we sell are grown here at Berlin. Few sections are as well adapted to tree-growing as here. It is our soil, our climate and methods of growing trees that make them so good. After taking them from the ground with our tree-digger, we grade them to standard sizes, leaving out all crooked and inferior trees.

Success has attended this season, as in many others, our efforts to produce trees as fine as, or finer than, any that can be grown in America or elsewhere, and we want you personally to inspect them before deciding with whom to place your order.

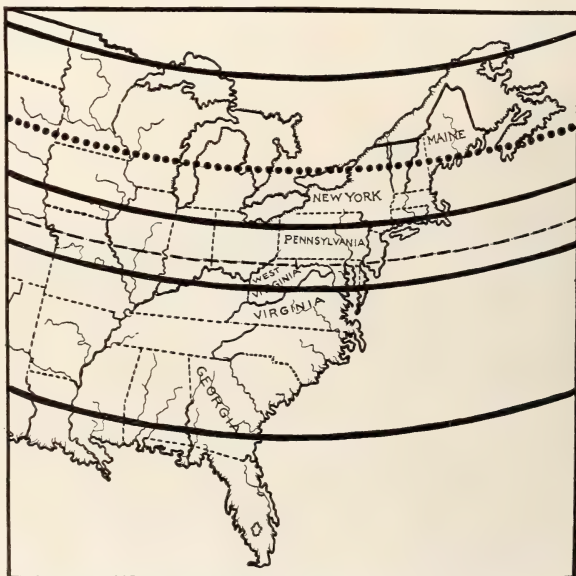
The best way to select what you want is to come to Berlin. The trip may cost you as much as ten or twenty dollars, but it will be money well spent. Every acre of orchard you plant ought to give you ten twenty-dollar bills each Christmas, when it is ten years old and afterward. If what we tell you enables you to raise the income from one hundred to two hundred, we have given you a lot more than your expenses amount to. We will show you how to change your general farm into a specialty fruit-farm, and how to make ten thousand a year or better from your own land.

No Overproduction. A few so-called fruit experts have made a great noise about the number of Apple orchards planted during the past few years, and have predicted an enormous overproduction of fruit, with reduction in prices and profits to the grower. Some of the leading farm papers have made a careful investigation of the situation, and the unanimous opinion is that the writers are frightened at their own shadows.

Notwithstanding the large plantings that have been made, government statistics show that there are fifty million bearing Apple trees less in the United States today than there were fifteen years ago, a fact which shows that not every tree that is planted is given the necessary care and attention to bring it to maturity and make it a profitable producer of fruit.

Dr. J. H. Funk, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, in writing for "The Practical Farmer," says: "Put good fruit at reasonable prices and the consumption of fruit would be tripled, and, instead of hearing the cry of overproduction, there would be a demand far beyond what can be produced in the near future."

W. S. Moore, of Mason County, West Virginia, says in "The Ohio Farmer:"



This map shows the sections mentioned in the table on page 16



"Of overproduction, it is my opinion there is as little danger today as there was seventeen years ago, when I was told that the trees I was then planting would never pay. The right man in the right location, with the right varieties on the right soil, and a lot of other 'rights' may be as sure of success in the Apple business of today as we were twenty years ago."

J. A. Cohill, Manager of Tonoloway Orchard Company, Hancock, Maryland, a successful, practical fruit-grower, says in "Pennsylvania Farmer" "Were we to sell our eight hundred acres of Apple trees today, tomorrow would likely find us planting more Apple trees on our other farms. The Apple-crop will increase in the future,—that we may consider almost a certainty,—but isn't the population of the country also increasing in leaps and bounds? By teaching the public through systematic advertising the value of Apples as a commodity, the two hundred different ways of preparing them, and giving them the quality, the consumption will increase rapidly."

WHAT VARIETIES OF APPLES SHALL I PLANT?

The success of an Apple variety always is **comparative**. This is, it succeeds best under some certain conditions of soil and climate, and elsewhere it does not do so well. The thing is to know what each sort requires to do its best. You don't want a variety that will yield a net return of only 80 per cent of what the best one yields. You want 95 or 100 per cent.

Apple varieties succeed best under conditions the same as those under which they originated. Thus, if a variety originated near sea-level in Massachusetts, it will demand those conditions of climate and soil if it is to produce the most profitable crops through all the years. This same variety may succeed under other conditions, but in different degrees; thus in Pennsylvania it may do 90 per cent as well, and in Kentucky 50 per cent as well.

Observers have noted that every seventy miles north or south is equal in change of climate to 500 feet change in elevation. That is, an orchard located seventy miles north of you, would have to be 500 feet lower to have the same climate. If a tree that originated at sea-level in Massachusetts could be located in similar soil in the mountains of North Carolina, at an elevation of 3,500 to 4,000 feet, it would thrive almost as well, because North Carolina is about 500 miles south of Massachusetts.

Other things which modify the requirements of Apples are large bodies of water and valleys. These influences "create" the sections that seem to be specially adapted to fruit-growing, such as the western New York fruit section, Hood River Valley in Oregon, the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, etc. In these well-developed sections there seldom is need of advice about varieties, because that subject has been thoroughly threshed out by experience. For sections where fruit is not planted and grown so extensively, our suggestions are put in the form of the following table:



Baldwin, the great money-making Apple of the northern orchards. The fruit keeps late in prime condition (See page 17)

Varieties Recommended for Different Purposes and Places

Variety	Sections best adapted	Ripening period	Com-mercial	Home	Color
Baldwin	New Brunswick to Penna.	Nov.-Mar.	Fine	Fine	Dark red
Ben Davis	Virginia and south.	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor	Red-yellow
Delicious	New Brunswick to Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fine	Dark red
Duchess	New Brunswick to North Carolina	Aug.	Fine	Fair	Yellow-red
Gravenstein	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Good	Fine	Yellow-red
Jonathan	New York to North Carolina	Oct.-Mar.	Fine	Fine	Red
Grimes' Golden	New Brunswick to Georgia	Aug.-Oct.	Fine	Fine	Yellow
Mammoth Black Twig	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good	Red
McIntosh Red	New Brunswick to Maryland	Sept.-Jan.	Fine	Fine	Red
Nero	New Jersey to Virginia	Nov.-Jan.	Good	Good	Red
Northern Spy	New Brunswick to Penna.	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Good	Red-yellow
Northwestern Greening	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Good	Yellow
Rhode Island Greening	Maine to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good	Yellow
Rome Beauty	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fair	Yellow-red
Starr	New York to Virginia	Aug.-Sept.	Fine	Fair	Yellow
Stark	New York to West Virginia	Nov.-Jan.	Fair	Fair	Yellow
Stayman's Winesap	Maine to Georgia	Oct.-May	Best	Best	Red
Wagener	Maine to Pennsylvania	Oct.-Apr.	Fine	Fine	Yellow-red
Williams' Early Red	New York to Virginia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fair	Red, dark
Winesap	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-June	Fine	Fine	Red, dark
Winter Banana	Maine to Georgia	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Fair	Yellow
Yellow Transparent	New Brunswick to Georgia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fine	Yellow
York Imperial	Pennsylvania to North Carolina	Oct.-Jan.	Good	Poor	Yellow-red
Yellow Newtown	New York to Virginia	Nov.-Aug.	Fair	Fine	Yellow

Of equal importance with the adaptability of a variety is the use or purposes for which you expect to grow the fruit. No one should plant an orchard without having some idea of how to dispose of the fruit.

The principal market channels for Apples are barrel selling, regular boxed selling, extra-fancy Apples for steamer baskets and paper cartons, Apples for baking, Apples for selling direct to consumers by express or mail, and Apples for home markets without much packing at all.

For packing in barrels you want a hard, fibrous Apple,—Ben Davis probably packs better this way than in any other. Spy, Baldwin, York Imperial, Rome Beauty, the Greenings, etc., seem to give satisfaction in barrels. For boxes you may select any variety that brings a good price. Winesap, Stayman, Delicious and many other high-quality Apples in our list are suited to this style of market package. Box-packing costs more than barrel-packing, and low-priced Apples should be packed the cheapest possible way.

Extra-fancy Apples for steamer baskets, "take-home" baskets and boxes holding a peck or a half-bushel, as Winter Banana, Starr, Winesap, Delicious, Stayman, Yellow Newtown and other high-grade varieties. For baking, York Imperial heads the list, with Ben Davis and Rome Beauty close behind. For selling direct to consumers by mail or express you must pack in boxes and in smaller cartons or baskets. You should grow Apples of the highest quality, but which, at the same time, will stand considerable handling; Stayman, Winesap, Delicious, Wagener, Jonathan and Spy are good sorts for this purpose. For home markets you can grow almost anything, but you should aim to produce a variety of kinds, and have them ripen from earliest to latest.

Other classifications might be made. You may find that in your section the best market is for very early summer Apples, or for September Apples, or for the longest possible keepers. Or you may not have time to give an orchard intensive cultivation, and you want to plant varieties that demand the least care. In a short article we have no space to discuss these problems. Write us for personal comments on your situation; we shall be glad to help you select the right varieties.



Jonathan Apple is a good sort for the middle section. See page 18

Special 1915 price of Two-year Budded Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 16	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	7 to 8 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00					

Special 1915 One-year Budded Apple Trees, All Standard Kinds

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 16	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00					

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

APPLES RECOMMENDED BY HARRISONS' NURSERIES

ALEXANDER. Fall. A Russian Apple of very large size, with beautifully striped or stained red skin and white, crisp flesh, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree is large and vigorous, bearing heavy crops.

AMERICAN GOLDEN Russet. Fall. Sometimes called Sheep-Nose. Medium-sized, round; greenish russet or bronze; delicious flavor.

BALDWIN.

Winter. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard

in the section from New England to West Virginia and west to Michigan. Fruit large, round, red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear until six or eight years old. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country. Good care will make Baldwin trees bear when six years old, if proper cross-pollination with other varieties is secured. One acre of Baldwin trees in Massachusetts (50 trees) produced 227 barrels, or 681 bushels, which sold for a net profit of \$519.55. A well-cared-for orchard of Baldwins should produce every year ten times the money that corn or wheat will yield on the same acreage, and with little more work. Every Apple-eater knows Baldwin, the old reliable. It will sell when you can't give away some other sorts; and the buyer is ready to pay a fair price for he knows it. (See colored illustration, page 15.)

BEN DAVIS.

Winter. Finest keeper known; fine-looking; large, round; yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, juicy, subacid, coarse. Tree rapid in growth, healthy and vigorous, bears early, annually and abundantly. Good filler.

BISMARCK. Winter. Large; mottled or handsomely striped red.

BONUM. Fall. A medium-sized Apple, deep red, sprinkled with white on a yellow-green ground. Good quality, rich and juicy.

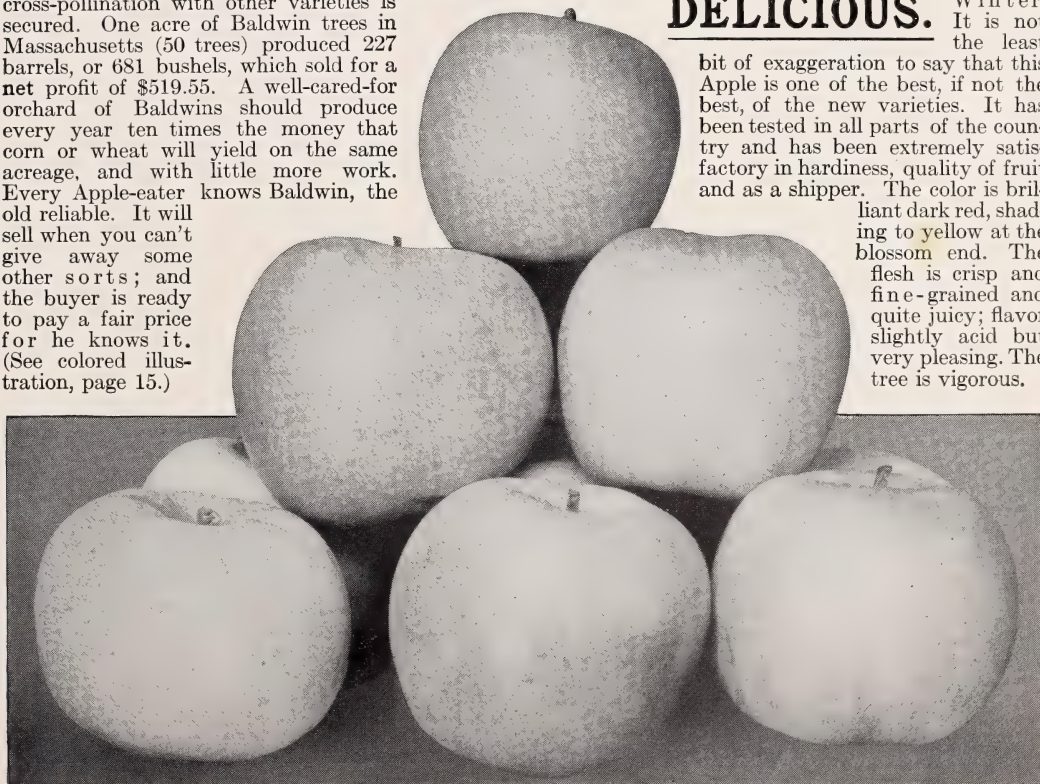
CHENANGO (Strawberry). Summer. Yellow, almost entirely overspread with bright carmine.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Summer. Medium sized, of a beautiful, bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Fine for dessert. Tree an early and abundant bearer.

DELICIOUS.

Winter. It is not the least

bit of exaggeration to say that this Apple is one of the best, if not the best, of the new varieties. It has been tested in all parts of the country and has been extremely satisfactory in hardiness, quality of fruit and as a shipper. The color is brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp and fine-grained and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. The tree is vigorous.



Grimes' Golden begins to bear when quite young. One of the best sorts for fillers in the orchard

APPLES, continued

DOMINIE. Winter. Medium to large size.

DUCHESS. Summer. One of the important varieties for all sections north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Thrives and yields abundantly of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other northern states. The fruit is medium sized, red-striped; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Trees are naturally dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and other cold locations. You can depend on Duchess to yield Apples you can sell for good prices.

EARLY HARVEST.

Summer. Very early; not a good keeper; fruit medium-sized, pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. Fine for the home orchard because of its merit as a cooking or dessert fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears early and regularly.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Summer. Striped and covered with deep red; flesh acid, crisp, aromatic. Tree moderate in growth and bears early.

FALLAWATER. Fall. Very large and globular; skin flushed with deep pink; flesh yellowish, firm and crisp, mildly sweet. Tree is strong, vigorous and a regular bearer.

FAMEUSE

(Snow). Fall. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. A standard sort in New York and Ontario.

FOURTH OF JULY. Early summer. Medium-sized; round or long and slightly ribbed; pale yellow, striped with red; tart and good; home or market. Best suited to sections south of Maryland.

GANO.

Winter. A handsome, large Apple of perfect shape, with a smooth, glossy, brilliant deep red skin; flesh is white, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, rather coarse, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, good quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with somewhat drooping branches, and comes into bearing young, producing regular and abundant crops.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fall. Medium size; clear yellow.

GRAVENSTEIN.

Fall. This variety is considered among the leading twenty sorts, and is one of the best cooking Apples of its season, always commanding high prices in market. The fruit is perfect in form and handsome in coloring—orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid; in quality one of the finest. Tree is extra vigorous in growth, comes into bearing rather early, and bears profuse crops regularly.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.

Usually rated (at the 40th parallel) as a fall Apple. Good in September, but later on it is even better, and the best markets usually have Grimes' Golden during December and January and even February. Keeps without losing any of its crispness or rich flavor. It is medium-sized, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, spicy like a peach, subacid, delicious. Few Apples are more profitable commercially. Quality is too good for any but the best trade, and will justify packing with all care in boxes. Tree is very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring; frost seldom catches them.

HAGLOE. Summer. Fruit uniformly large, handsomely striped; a good variety for eating fresh, and unexcelled for cooking. Tree is a good grower, begins to bear when small and produces freely.

HUBBARDSTON. Winter. Large, round, solid; pale red; mild, rich, crisp, tender, not dry. Not a long keeper. Strong grower; bears well every year; comes into bearing early. At the higher elevations in northern Pennsylvania and in New York is a very fine orchard tree and yields splendid fruit.

JONATHAN.

Winter. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Will keep well without special care, and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all states to the west having similar conditions, produce fine Jonathans. Farther north it ripens a little small, but everywhere is of best quality.

KING (King of Tompkins County).

Fall. Late keeper under good conditions, but gets mellow and good in October; very red, with just a tint of yellow; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; subacid. One of the largest Apples, and at the same time of the best quality. Tree is a slow grower, subject to disease and breakage, and not a



Yellow Transparent will grow and bear from New Brunswick to Georgia
(See page 21)

APPLES, continued

big producer, or it would be our leading high-priced Apple. For certain sections King is beyond doubt one of the best Apples which can be planted for making money.

LOWRY. Winter. Dark red fruit, with small salmon-colored spots. A good keeper and of splendid quality; flavor only slightly acid.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Fall. One of the most beautiful, pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. An old-time favorite which is still one of the most popular Apples. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

McINTOSH RED. The Apple that has made the Bitter Root Valley famous. The color is bright, deep red; flesh white, with pinkish tinge; juicy, with slight acid flavor. The fruit will keep a long time, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. In New England, New York and Michigan its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good for all the higher and colder sections. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops.

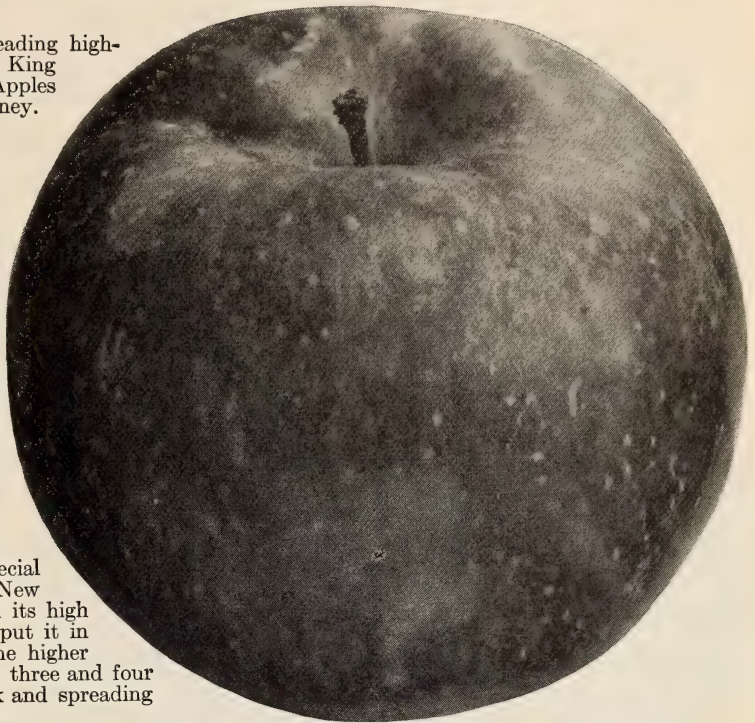
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Winter. A round Apple of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy, comes into bearing early and yields big crops every year. In the East many times will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, an altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower as you are north or south. A most dependable sort under these conditions, and it can be kept in fine condition until the summer Apples come. (See colored illustration on page 4.)

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Winter. A rich red with darker red stripes.

MYRICK. Fall. A large yellow Apple thickly striped and overlaid with crimson.

NERO. Here is an Apple possessing great merit, which has received far too little attention from planters of eastern orchards. Deep red, with handsome shading; above medium size; of good quality and excellent flavor; one of the longest keepers; mellows for use in the fall if kept in a warm place, but if stored is fine in May and June. Apples are graded and packed easily, do not show bruises, and hold up well in storage and on the market. The trees are among the most satisfactory that we have. They are hardy, healthy and big; free from disease and productive. We advise you to learn more about Nero, and to make extensive plantings of it.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large, round or a little lopsided, ribbed and somewhat irregular. Tree a



McIntosh Red is one of the best for box-packing on account of size and color

slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but right soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West, north of Tennessee. A world-beater where it will thrive, but no good at all in soils and under conditions not adapted to its exacting requirements.

NORTHERN SPY. Winter. Old standby sort from West Virginia north. Large; bright, light red and yellow; flesh juicy, crisp, rich, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong-growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties. Its large size, handsome appearance and superfine quality give it first rank for fancy trade, and when well grown and properly packed, it sells for higher prices than any other winter Apple. It retains its crispness and high flavor well to the end of its season. In the right sections no more valuable Apple can be grown.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Fall. Round; very large; greenish yellow; fine for eating out-of-hand; splendid keeper; ships well. Should not form a main part of a commercial orchard because crops are not so certain every year as with other standard sorts, due to blossoming early. Extremely hardy, vigorous; bears very young. Especially good in middle Atlantic and New England States, at mid-elevations. Part of an orchard in Northwestern Greening will help to sell the whole crop for more money.

OPALESCENT. Winter. Light in color, shading to very dark crimson.

COME TO BERLIN AND SEE THE TREES IN HARRISONS' NURSERIES

**APPLES, continued**

PARADISE WINTER SWEET. Winter. Large; dull green, with brownish red flush; flesh fine-grained, juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous and productive, but not an early bearer.

RED ASTRACHAN.

July and August. Medium size; yellow, with large, dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking. A handsome Apple, selling for a good price. Tree vigorous and very hardy, and a very heavy bearer every other year; succeeds well under Atlantic coast conditions south of New York. It is extensively grown through

East with winter Apples during the last generation came from Rhode Island Greening, Spy and Baldwin. These have been standard commercial varieties in New York and New England for a generation.

SMITH'S CIDER. Winter. Yellow, striped with red.

SMOKEHOUSE. Fall. A large Apple of super-fine flavor, excellent for eating; yellowish green mottled with dull red and with many russet dots; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Tree large, vigorous and reliably productive.

SPITZENBURG. Winter. In certain sections of the East succeeds splendidly and is standard in the West. Grows very finely when well fed and cared for. Medium-sized, round; dark red almost all over; firm, crisp, subacid, slightly aromatic. One of the richest flavored of all Apples, and very handsome. Spitzenburg cannot be beaten when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount.

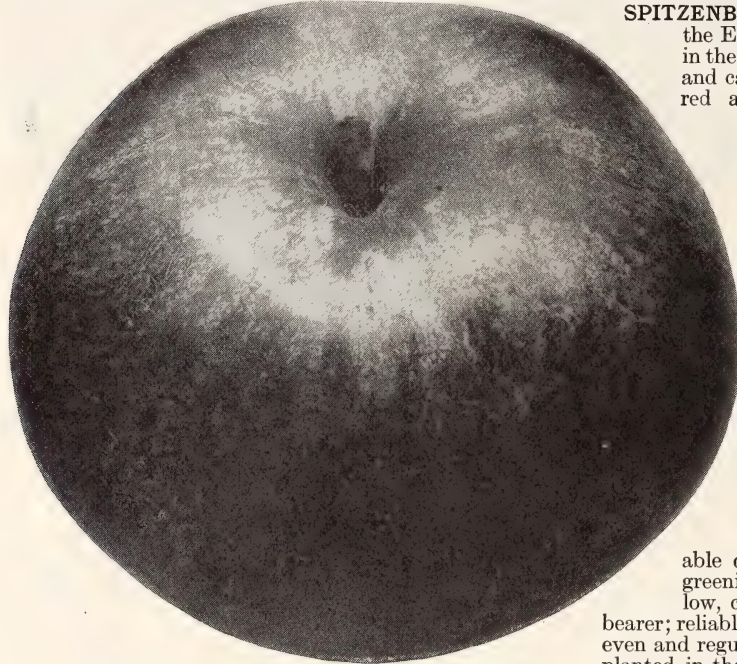
STARR. Summer. A particularly attractive large Apple, with bright, yellowish, smooth skin sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra-fine quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, comes into bearing when quite young and yields large crops annually.

STARK. Winter. Long keeper and a reliable commercial sort.

Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer; reliable and satisfactory in an orchard; grows even and regular; seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years. One of the strongest growers we have, even more so than Northern Spy. Desirable trees to top-work other sorts on.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Winter. Stayman succeeds wonderfully in Michigan, Ohio and the middle Atlantic States. It is a splendid Apple—some growers

say the best there is for these sections. The trees come into bearing in five years or sooner, and, with fair care, give six to ten or more bushels of fruit to each tree every season after the eighth. The fruit is medium to large; attractive green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes' Golden. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. Stayman is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruit, looks or quality. Except at the highest elevations, this splendid variety is almost always our most desirable Apple for all sections east of the Mississippi.



The Red Astrachan is the old favorite harvest Apple

Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, etc., at the lower elevations. Many New York and New England growers, however, find Red Astrachan a good kind. Their nearness to large markets is in favor, because of its extreme earliness.

ROME BEAUTY.

Winter. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices; good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frostproof, strong-growing and sure-bearing, makes it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling makes it popular with consumers and dealers. When packed in boxes it shows up splendidly.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING.

Winter. The color of this large Apple is greenish yellow. In form the fruit is flattened slightly at both ends; flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, of very fine flavor and quality. Most of the money made in the



APPLES, continued

We are planting tens of thousands of Stayman trees in our own orchards; some new orchards we are setting almost solid to Stayman. The man who plants Stayman plants for quick, sure profit. (See colored illustration, page 1.)

SUMMER RAMBO. A large, handsome Apple, yellowish green, striped and splashed with red; flesh crisp, tender, very good. Tree vigorous and a heavy bearer. Ripens in early September.

SWEET BOUGH. Summer. Pale yellow, with a faint blush.

TOLMAN'S SWEET. Winter. Bright yellow, with a few dots; flesh white.

WAGENER. Winter. A superior Apple of beautiful bright red; fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. Tree bears early and is a reliable cropper.

WEALTHY. Fall. Medium size, round or with a point; almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained, tender, crisp, juicy, fine-grained, aromatic and very good. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. It is one of the most profitable market Apples and always brings good prices, especially late in the season, when its quality is of the best. Tree very hardy and vigorous, and bears regular and abundant crops. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. Investigate your conditions, and if Wealthy has been grown successfully in similar locations and soils, plant it by all means.

WINESAP. Winter. In the great Apple regions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Appalachian section the Winesap is the Apple that should be planted freely. It can be grown in southern Pennsylvania, but, as a general rule, we recommend Stayman's Winesap for planting north of Maryland. Winesap is of medium size, oblong, smooth; fine, dark red skin; the flesh is tinted yellow, tender, crisp and juicy. The fruit is firm and keeps well, making it a splendid commercial sort. When good specimens are packed in an attractive way—in boxes or small baskets—Winesap brings the highest prices of almost any Apple. The trees are strong growers, with an exceptional spread of root; bears early, freely and regularly.

WINTER BANANA. Season from when picked until middle of January. "Extra-fancy" is the only term which can be used to describe it in looks and quality. Large or extra large; golden yellow; firm, fine-grained, rich, subacid. The name suggests the flavor. Tree thrives nearly everywhere. Should be packed in all the best ways, and sold soon after picking. Bruises speedily develop rot; requires careful storage.

WINTER RAMBO. Known in some sections as "the American Seek-no-Further." Fruit medium to large, roundish, with thin skin; color greenish yellow, mottled red. Ripens in October in the South; November to January in the North.

WILLIAMS' EARLY RED. Summer. Medium size; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and subacid. Ready for market when people are growing hungry for new Apples in August and September. Especially popular in New England, and in the Boston markets it brings a good price. It is worthy of planting in every Apple-growing section. See illustration on front cover.

WOLF RIVER. Winter. An exceedingly large and handsome Apple, which has sup-



In the middle section Rome Beauty is a heavy bearer

planted Alexander in many of the large commercial orchards in the West. Skin is bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red and marked with conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh is slightly tinged with yellow, firm, tender, juicy, aromatic and of good quality. It keeps remarkably well in ordinary storage, and with cold storage its season is practically unlimited. Bears profuse crops every other year, sometimes annually.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER. Winter. A handsome Apple of large size; flesh fine-grained, crisp, tender, juicy and of a most delightful flavor.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. We consider this one of the most promising commercial Apples, and one of the few kinds that grow and bear as well North as South. Will stand Canadian winters as well as Georgia summers. By many this is considered the best of all extra-early Apples, and comes into market when the demand for summer Apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices. For nearby markets, to which it can be shipped in fancy baskets or boxes, it is one of the most valuable Apples in our list. It



Delicious is one of the best of the new Apples

APPLES, continued

bruises readily and must be handled with extra care. The fruit is medium to large, cream and yellow; tender, juicy, of fine flavor, subacid, fragrant.

Trees very young bearers and yield big crops every year. Hardy, dwarf growers; prefer thin soil, such as hillsides and upland. In the summer of 1913 we sold on the New York market 160 hampers (one bushel each) of Yellow Transparent Apples for \$311.75. The expenses of selling and cost of hampers was \$68.17, leaving a net profit of \$243.58, or \$1.52 per bushel. See illustration, page 18.

YORK IMPERIAL.

Winter. This is one of the most important commercial Apples grown, as its territory is greater than that of any one variety. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in the West Virginia section for many years. Does well everywhere; eastern, central and western growers find it adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for prices approaching those of Hood River Newtons and Spitzenburg or Bitter Root McIntoshes. It has the advantage of mellowing in time for us soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Can be kept till the new crop comes. Medium sized, round, irregular; greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy and of high flavor. Better than a Ben Davis, but does not rank so high as Grimes' Golden. In ordinary storage it will keep well till April or May.

Top prices in market are always brought if it is packed and shipped properly. Tree is a vigorous grower, strong and healthy, and an unusually heavy bearer. (See colored illustration, page 9.)

APPLES, CRAB

Crab Apples form a valuable crop, both in home and commercial orchards, as they are much desired for preserves and jellies, and in market always bring good prices. The trees are particularly desirable for planting in the home grounds as they are rather small and distinctly ornamental and beautiful, whether in flower or fruit.

Prices of one- and two-year Crab Apple trees same as other sorts. See page 17

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. A good-keeping Crab; of medium size and good quality; beautiful golden yellow. Tree is thrifty and vigorous.

HYSLOP. Another good-keeping Crab of large size; deep crimson; subacid and of good quality; fine for all kinds of preserving, canning, etc., and good to eat fresh. Tree is handsome, of good shape, and very strong and sturdy.

MARTHA. Flavor tart but mild; excellent cooker; bright yellow, shaded with red. Tree is strong and vigorous in growth.

TRANSCENDENT. As large as 2 inches in diameter; yellow, striped with red; good for eating fresh and fine for preserving. A really good variety. Tree large, a quick grower, and a beautiful sight when loaded with its blossoms in spring.

During the seven years I have been planting your trees I have set in the aggregate sum 2,500 including apple, peach, pear and quince and have found them all very satisfactory. My apple orchard set five years ago has outstripped in growth and vigor neighboring orchards set with northern trees one to two years before my orchard was planted. It is especially pleasing to me to find as my orchards come into bearing that they are strictly true to name.—HERBERT C. ALLIS, Holley, N. Y.

Sample of Williams' Early Red Apple sent me of recent date came to hand in good condition. In my judgment it is far superior to any Apple ripening in its season that has come under my notice. Have shown it to a number of persons and all have pronounced it perfect.—J. W. BOGGS, Crumpton, Maryland, August 8, 1914.

My order for trees was filled to my entire satisfaction. The trees and roots were perfect, and were carefully prepared for shipment. They are well planted, I know, first, because I helped to do the work myself, and secondly, because the work was done in accordance with the directions you kindly sent me. I had the pleasure of seeing your beautiful property on a short time trip to Chincoteague Island last week. I have never seen a more inviting section of country.—ISAAC H. FORD, Washington, D. C.

Trees received in good condition and all O.K. A finer lot of trees than I was expecting—larger than I bought but the reason I bought this large bill of trees was I wanted some of the Ray trees, something I could depend on for Peaches every year. In your offer there were no exceptions, and you should have sent me 120 Ray trees.—A. M. MEADOWS, Lerona, W. Va., April 22, 1913

THE ROOTS OF OUR TREES ARE JUST THE KIND TO NOURISH BIG TRUNKS



Henry L. Harrison Orlando Harrison George A. Harrison

The upper boxes show last picking in our orchards of Carman, lower boxes first picking of Ray and Belle of Georgia.

PEACHES

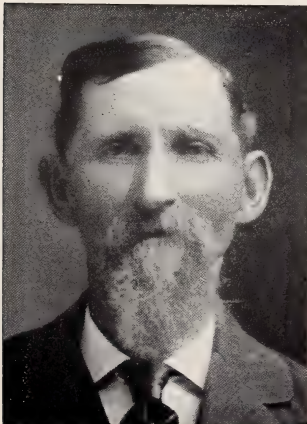
The Harrison Peach trees are the best Peach trees you can plant in your orchard. Our superior Berlin climate and soil, plus Harrison methods of propagating, planting, budding, cultivating, spraying, pruning, digging, grading and packing are what make the fine trees. If we could get you to come to Berlin, we could show you all the details. If you cannot come and will send us your order, we will stake our reputation on the promise that you will get the very best trees that can be grown.

We know what these trees are because we grow every one of them from the Peach-pit to the finished tree that is sent to you. We plant the seeds in rows like corn. From the time they sprout till they are put on board the car for shipment, they are cultivated and pruned and sprayed so that no chances for securing better development or for bettering them in any other way are overlooked. The real worth of our Peach trees is proved best by many hundreds of bearing Peach-orchards planted with trees grown at Berlin.

Growing Peaches is particular work, but it pays large profits. The story of how one of our orchards, here at Berlin, produced more than \$25,000.00 net profit in 1913, and a big crop in 1914, has been told, till you probably are familiar with it.

There are only ten thousand trees in that orchard. They occupy about a hundred acres. If the same hundred acres had been in wheat, a yield of more than two thousand dollars' worth would be considered big. The one thing that brought us the \$25,000.00 instead of only \$2,000, was that we planted Peach trees on the land, and took care of them, instead of keeping the farm in general crops. This is the big idea. Don't depend for your profit on grain and stock. Put your land in fruit, and get returns worth while.

Mrs. Wilson and I were very much pleased and surprised to receive day before yesterday a crate of the finest Elberta Peaches I have ever seen.—C. S. WILSON, Professor of Horticulture, New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1914.



J. G. Harrison



G. Hale Harrison

Prices of all standard varieties, except Ray and Brackett

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$14 00	\$100 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00
5 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	12 00	90 00	2 to 3 ft.....	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
4 to 5 ft.....	20	1 75	11 00	80 00	1 to 2 ft.....	10	90	8 00	50 00

Prices of Ray and Brackett Peaches

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$11 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	14 00	120 00	2 to 3 ft.....	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
4 to 5 ft.....	24	2 40	12 00	110 00	1 to 2 ft.....	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and the size.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in large type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

DATES OF RIPENING ARE FOR BERLIN, MARYLAND

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Ripens June 25-July 4. Fruit of good size; flesh yellow. Free.

ALEXANDER. Ripens June 25-July 4. Vigorous and productive. Medium to large; greenish white, with deep red flesh.

BEERS SMOCK. Ripens Sept. 1-10. An old favorite which retains its popularity in spite of the many new varieties of late years. It is medium in size, but most beautiful in coloring, being a bright orange-yellow, handsomely blushed with deep red; the flesh is firm, tender, juicy and of high flavor. Free. The tree is of fine form, an extra-strong, healthy and vigorous grower, and produces extremely large crops.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.

Ripens early in August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; in all ways the quality is fine. The Belle of Georgia has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards in the South, as it stands shipping to northern markets in such a way that it invariably brings the best prices. Its popularity is not confined to this section, for it grows with equal success in northern orchards. In many respects it is equal to Elberta, and some orchardists are planting both varieties, thus being sure of having marketable fruit over a longer period.

BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER. Ripens Sept. 25-Oct. 15. Large; white. Free.

BRACKETT. Introducer's description: "Large to very large, yellow freestone; of the Smock type; oblong with sharp apex, shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed and mottled deep carmine, very dark carmine cheek; the mottlings are of the peculiar Chinese strain; flesh deep yellow near stone, juicy, vinous, high-flavored; quality best; pit large, long. Weight 5½ oz. Ripens after Elberta. Evidently a cross between Smock and a Chinese strain." Originated in Mississippi.

CAPTAIN EDE. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Large; yellow. Free.

Elberta Peach; photograph made from a specimen grown in our orchards (See page 26)

Please accept my thanks for a beautiful crate of Peaches that appeared at my door the other day; they were beautiful and nice. What is this variety? Is it the Belle of Georgia? They are certainly dandy Peaches. Most sincerely yours.—W. H. WYMAN, August 12, 1914.

PEACHES, continued

CARMAN.

Ripens third week in July. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it

is one of the most profitable ever introduced. The returns from a successful Carman orchard are almost beyond belief, and the fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition, and its handsome appearance causes it to bring the highest prices. The fruit is remarkably attractive and luscious; large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, red with tinge, spicy and good. Can be grown on land that is too low and wet for many sorts. Tree is a vigorous grower, hardy under some of the most unfavorable conditions and bears freely every year. Free.

CHAIR'S CHOICE.

Ripens September 1. Extra large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, sweetest and richest grapey flavor; a satisfactory and all-round Peach for general planting. Trees make strong, sturdy growth, and bear big crops. Free.

CHAMPION.

Ripens August 1. Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality. Good shipper; its fault, if it has one, is that it is too tender. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard and one that sells for a good price. The tree is hardy and productive, and it is a valuable Peach for either the home or the commercial orchard.



Carman Peaches. Aren't they fine specimens?

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Ripens July 28-Aug. 10. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good size; yellow; juicy, sweet-flavored. Free. One of the standards for early ripening in commercial orchards, as the tree is hardy and vigorous, and bears freely.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.

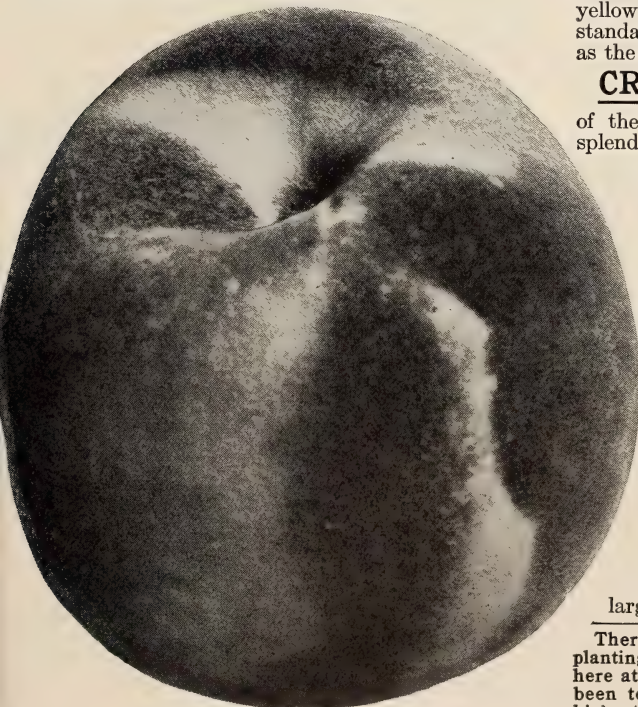
Ripens September 1. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor. Free. Coming in at a time when the early Peaches are over, this variety is eagerly sought up for canning and preserving, and brings the highest prices. By many it is considered the best of all late yellow Peaches, and, being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches market in thoroughly first-class condition. The trees are vigorous in growth, can be depended on to produce good crops and to fruit almost every year. In a word, it is an important commercial Peach.

DENTON. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Resembles the Elberta, but not quite so large. Free.

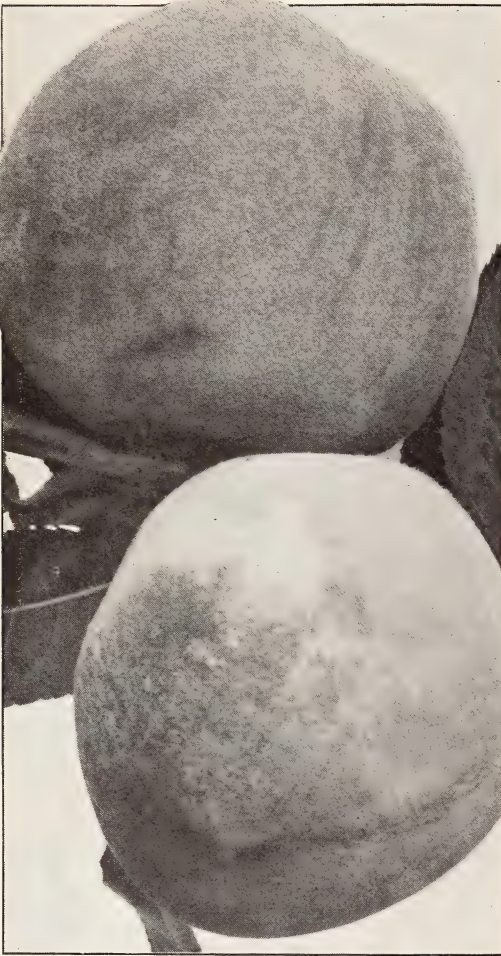
EASTON CLING. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Fruit large, round; the white skin is tinged with red blush; quality good. Cling.

EDGEMONT BEAUTY. Resembles Late Crawford, ripening at same time. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek. Tree hardy and free.

There is a wonderful advantage in purchasing and planting Harrison's Peach trees; every tree is grown here at Berlin, and is budded from parents that have been tested in our trial orchards, and proved of the highest value for either home or commercial planting.



Crawford's Late Peach (natural size)



Champion Peach is sweet and of high quality

PEACHES, continued

ELBERTA.

Ripens middle of August. The old reliable Peach, of which more are planted and from which more money has been made than from any other variety. The fruit is large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree vigorous, sturdy, hardy; thrives in widely differing localities. For years Elberta has been the standard market Peach both in southern and northern markets, and it has a place in the estimation of commercial growers and the users of Peaches which will be hard to fill with any other variety; in fact the Elberta is the one variety that every fruit-stand customer seems to know. No other Peach has ever been introduced which fills all the requirements of a commercial Peach with such success as Elberta, in size, appearance and quality. (See page 24.)

This fruit of yours is very fine, and excellently packed; in fact, it is in a class by itself, we think, and our idea was that, at least, during the week, we could draw \$3.50 per crate for the Elbertas.—YORK & WHITNEY Co., Boston., Mass., August 21, 1914. Later.—Today's car closed out at \$3.25.

ENGLE MAMMOTH. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Large; round; yellow. Free.

FITZGERALD. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; golden yellow; good. Free.

FORD LATE WHITE. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Productive; large; white. Free.

FOSTER. Ripens July 28-Aug. 10. Orange-red; juicy, rich, subacid. Free.

FOX. Ripens middle of September. Large; white, with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Free. Trees bear very regularly.

FRANCIS. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; yellow. Tree vigorous. Free.

GEARY. Ripens Sept. 1-10. In general, it is much like the old Smock, but a great improvement on that old standby. In size it is among the largest, and of a beautiful golden yellow with a brilliant red cheek; the flesh is yellow, rich, luscious and altogether of the finest quality. Free.

GREENSBORO. Ripens June 25-July 4. Many growers consider this to be the best of the early Peaches. It has proved its value in our test orchard, and with commercial growers, many of whom rightly consider it a most important part of their orchards. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when Peaches are in strong demand, and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. In every way it has proved its worth in all parts of the country. The fruit is extra large for such an early Peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich yellowish white, with a crimson cheek; the flesh is white, exceedingly tender and of fine quality; ripens perfectly to the pit. Free.

HARRISON CLING. Ripens Sept. 10-25. We have tested this new variety in our orchards for a number of years and are convinced that it is one of the best of the midseason Clings. The fruit is unusually large; white skin mottled with crimson; flesh white, and of delicious flavor.

HILEY (Early Belle.) Ripens June 25-July 4. This Peach is of large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy. Free. It is one of the best shippers among the early Peaches and invariably brings top prices. It should be planted freely with such sorts as Elberta, Belle of Georgia and other late sorts.

IRON MOUNTAIN. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. A large, white-fleshed Peach; very popular in New Jersey.

JENNIE WORTHEN. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Fruit medium large, solid and meaty; good flavor.

KALAMAZOO. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Large; golden yellow. Free.

KRUMMEL. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Big, yellow and good. Free.

LEVY (Henrietta). Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; yellow. Cling.

MAMIE ROSS. This Peach favorite ripens about the first of August. The fruit is white, marked with carmine, and fairly large. The flesh is firm, juicy, sweet and the flavor is delicious. Trees are regular bearers.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Golden yellow; good flavor.

MAYFLOWER. Ripens June 25-July 4. Earliest variety known. One of the leading sellers in the southern states. Strong, thrifty trees, bearing abundantly. Fruit good size, red all over; very firm and good.

PEACHES, continued

McCALLISTER. Ripens Sept. 1-10. Immense size; yellow. Free.

MOORE'S FAVORITE. Ripens first week in August. Large; white, with blushing rather red cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy. Free. When trees have a good chance, results are wonderful. The largest white Peach picked in our test orchard was of this variety.

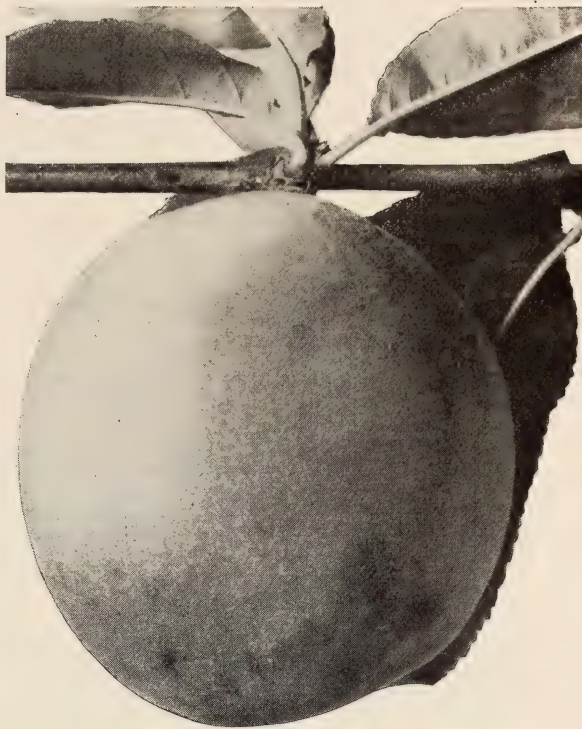
MOUNTAIN ROSE. Ripens in early August. Fruit large, round; white, with much red in several shades; flesh white, with a red stain at the stone; juicy, rich, tender and sweet. Free. This is one of the best known of the older varieties, and in many ways has never been surpassed in size, quality and beauty. The fruit is firm and solid, and stands shipping well, so that it is possible always to put it in market in first-class condition. It is a favorite with many housewives for canning and preserving and always commands the best prices.

NEW PROLIFIC. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. Large; yellow. Free.

NIAGARA. Ripens Aug. 25-Sept. 1. A handsome, large, yellow Peach with a beautiful red cheek, making it one of the most attractive. The flesh is tender, rich and juicy, ripening clear to the pit.

OLDMIXON FREE. Ripens middle of August. Fruit large; pale yellow, with good red cheek; flesh white, with red stain at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. Free. Tree fine and large, and does well in a great variety of situations.

RAY. Ripens Aug. 10-25. Sometimes a nurseryman's enthusiasm gets the better of him when he attempts to tell of the qualities of a new variety. We believe in the Ray, and we are enthusiastic about it, but we want to be strictly truthful. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the eastern, central and western states have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bear-



Greensboro Peach

ing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin, and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. Experienced orchardists tell us that the Ray Peach is in a class by itself, and that its range of territory is unusually large. The fruit is extremely large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. It is one of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical.

The George B. Booker Co., Wilmington, Del., wrote us as follows about the Ray: "Your carton of magnificent Ray Peaches came to hand this morning, and we must say they are handsome specimens. In our long years of experience we have handled many a Peach, but can truthfully say that we have never seen more beautiful ones than these; and the quality of this Peach is certainly superior to anything coming from any section at the present time."

We can show you many letters written in the same strain. There is no question about the Ray—it is the Peach for all purposes, and the orchardist who sets a large acreage is simply showing good common business sense. We would not recommend this variety so highly unless we were sure of the position it holds now and will hold for years to come. The illustration on the back cover was made from a specimen picked on August 10, 1914, and photographed on August 12.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Ripens middle of Aug. Large or extra-large fruit; round; yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy as a melon; of excellent flavor.



Mamie Ross Peach is similar to Carman, but a little larger



PEACHES, continued

SALWAY. Ripens Sept. 10-25. An extra-large, handsome yellow Peach, beautifully mottled with red and a brownish red cheek; the flesh is yellow, firm, rich, juicy and sugary, and is particularly fine for canning and preserving. Free. It is a most desirable sort for fancy trade and stands shipping as well as any, always reaching the market in prime condition.

SLAPPEY. Ripens July 12-28. Handsome yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; of excellent flavor. Free. Tree is very hardy and productive. This is the largest and finest extra-early yellow Peach grown in our test orchard of over one hundred varieties.

STEVENS' RARERIPE. Ripens middle of September. Trees productive and free from disease. Fruit white, shaded red; flesh firm, juicy, superior quality. Free.

STUMP. Ripens last two weeks in August. One of the old standby Peaches which still remains a favorite on account of its superior qualities. It is large in size and round; the skin is clear white with a brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and of the finest flavor, ripening clear to the pit. Free. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and produces big crops.

WADDELL. Ripens July 1-10. Fruit medium to large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh firm, white, rich and sweet. Free. Good commercial Peach, running uniform in size, stands shipping, and is attractive when on display. Has given general satisfaction in peach-growing sections.

WALKER. Ripens Sept. 1-10. White. Free. The fruit is medium to large. Tree good grower and a free bearer even under hard conditions.

WHITE HEATH CLING. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Among cling Peaches this is undoubtedly the leader, and, while an old variety, has never been excelled by any other of its class. It is extra large and round; flesh is firm, white, exceedingly juicy and ripens fully to the pit. It has been, for a long time, a favorite for canning, as, like all cling Peaches, it is much more juicy than the freestone varieties.

WILKIN'S CLING. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; bluish and white; firm. Cling.

WILLETT. Ripens Sept. 10-25. Large; yellow-red; rich flavor. Free.

WONDERFUL. Ripens Sept. 1-10. When this Peach was first introduced it was such a radical advance over existing varieties that "Wonderful" was a fitting name for it. It is a very large Peach, oblong in form, with a sharp point, and in color a bright orange beautifully flushed with red; the flesh is yellow, firm, but tender, juicy and of delightful flavor. Free. The tree is strong and vigorous and noted for its abundant crops. Wonderful is one of the best Peaches for mountainous regions, and is strongly recommended for such sections of the country.

YELLOW ST. JOHN (Fleita). Ripens July 4-12. A most beautiful yellow Peach, medium to large in size and round. The skin is brilliantly flushed on the sunny side with bright, deep crimson, and the flesh is yellow, tender, juicy and altogether of extra-fine quality. Free. The tree is a strong grower and bears heavy crops every season. Being so early, this Peach reaches the market at a time when the demand for early fruit is at its height, and, if proper care is taken in the handling and packing, the best prices can be obtained for it.

We are often asked why we have a test orchard of Peaches. There are several reasons, and the important one is that we may be able to tell our customers just what varieties will be suited to their local conditions. We can tell the time of ripening, for accurate records are kept of each tree, when it blooms, when the fruit shows color, when it is ready for picking. We know whether a variety is a free bearer, or inclined to be shy. We know the habits of the tree—whether it is a rapid or slow grower, whether it is sturdy or needs petting a little. It costs money to run this test orchard, but it is worth it, because we are in a position to give real help to our customers.



The heavily loaded trees in our Peach orchard compelled us to use an extremely narrow sled for hauling the fruit to the packing-house

PEARS

Prices of Standard Pear Trees—except Kieffer

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00	3 to 4 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00	150 00

Prices of Standard Kieffer Pear Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft., 3 yrs.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00	4 to 5 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$110 00
6 to 7 ft., 2 yrs.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00	3 to 4 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	30	2 50	15 00	140 00	2 to 3 ft., 1 and 2 yrs.	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

Prices of Dwarf Pear Trees

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00				

One to 4 trees are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

BARTLETT.

late. Flavor delicious and musky; when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till raw, and extra good for canning. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

KIEFFER.

either in a commercial way or in the home orchard. Not the least of its merits is fer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, and the top prices of the be secured for it. It is unfortunate that the merits of this Pear have become cause of the haste in which it has been hurried to market in an immature con-growers, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality; combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly, subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it. Ninety per cent Kieffer and ten per cent of other good varieties should be the arrangement in every orchard to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. Plant the Kieffer orchard and leave space for the other trees to be planted as pollenizers.

I have received a copy of "How to Grow and Market Fruit," and it is only fair to say that the treatise is one of the best pieces of trade literature put out in America today. I take the liberty of adding that, for its wealth of practical information and the elimination from its pages of private interest and commercialism in a wisely broad spirit, your generous contribution to horticultural knowledge is notable; nor do I know of a popular manual by any of the world's industrial or technical experts freer from wasteful "padding" and unnecessary verbiage. It is a compliment to the discernment of the reading public.

Almost every line tersely but clearly conveys its authoritative suggestion, or valuable information; making the book a bountiful and dependable text and reference volume for fruit-growers everywhere. My compliments to the author personally. His ready marshaling and application of Nature's myriad facts and secrets reminds one of Darwin's class of work, tho' now applied to the present-day industrial field.—E. A. CLEMENS, Manager AL Ranch, Magdalena, New Mexico.

Come to Berlin, see the nurseries and our ways of doing things. Let us know when you are coming, if you can, but the latch-string is always out, and someone will be ready to take you around in the automobile.

Kieffer Pears sell when other sorts are begging buyers





DWARF PEARS

The chief merits of dwarf fruit trees lies in their practicability for small places, the ease with which the trees may be sprayed, and the convenience of picking the fruit. They are particularly adapted for growing in poultry-yards, where they give much-needed and appreciated shade and are benefited by the extra fertilizing they receive.

BARTLETT. Exactly the same in fruit as the standard Bartlett.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large; fine-grained and juicy.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Skin pale yellow, slightly rough.

KOONCE. Extra early; free bearer; ships well.

SHELDON. Yellow, with red cheek; medium size.

CHERRIES

Prices of Cherry Trees

	Each	10		Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50	2 to 3 ft.....	15	1 25
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00			

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish Virginia). May. Fruit light red, medium sized, very sour. Tree thrifty, hardy, healthy and prolific; at home all over the country.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Dark red, almost black; juicy, tender and very acid. Tree is rather a slow grower.

LATE DUKE. Ripens late in July. Light red.

MONTMORENCY. June. One of the largest of the sour

Cherries, the fruit being bright red, with solid juicy flesh, very rich and acid. The tree is hardy, healthy and extremely prolific, bearing abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons. It is less susceptible to disease than other sour sorts. The fruit is a good shipper, brings good prices, and is one of the best for canning and preserving as well as for pies.

We received the Peach (of the Ray variety) which you sent us by mail. We consider it the best we ever saw. Our stock we bought of you is doing splendid, it seems as if your trees do well here.—F. J. HOLLAND & Son, Upper Fairmount, Md., August 15, 1914.

SWEET CHERRIES

BALDWIN. Ripens in early June. Dark red; superior in quality.

BLACK TARTARIAN. June. The largest and one of the best. Fruit purplish black, with juicy, pleasant, tender flesh. The tree is strong-growing and produces immense crops every year, the fruit growing in huge clusters, making it easy to pick.

DYHOUSE. Medium size; juicy, but not very sweet.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Light yellow, marked with red.

IDA. Solid meat, fine and juicy.

NAPOLEON. Yellow with red blush. July.

SCHMIDT. Extra large; black; delicious flavor.

WINDSOR. Fine quality; red-brown. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. Very large; pale yellow.

Trees arrived in good order today. I was very much pleased with the good clean-looking stock and they were stockier than I expected to get for such a small sum.—E. A. RICHARDSON, Newtonville, Mass., March 24, 1914.



Early Richmond Cherry tree (four years old) supplied by Harrisons' Nurseries

It will be to your advantage to send your order early, but we will try to ship your trees at just the time you want them.

HARRISONS' TREES HAVE A CLEAN REPUTATION ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

PLUMS

Prices of Plum Trees

	Each	10		Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	3 00	2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 50
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 50			

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

ABUNDANCE. August. Japanese sort. Medium to large; yellow overlaid with red; flesh orange.

BRADSHAW. Middle of August. Large; skin dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sweet.

BURBANK. One of the finest of the Japan Plums. Beautiful cherry-red, mottled yellow; round; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid. The tree is vigorous in growth and succeeds well in all sections. Stands shipping well and with a little care the fruit will reach the market in prime condition.

GREEN GAGE. Old standard Plum; pale green skin; flesh excellent.

LOMBARD. Late August. Medium size; violet-red skin; flesh solid, juicy and pleasant.

RED JUNE. August. Fruit medium to large, deep vermilion; flesh light yellow, subacid. Tree upright grower, very hardy and productive. Probably the most widely planted of all.

SHROPSHIRE. September. Small, but melting and juicy; tart flavor.

QUINCES

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

CHAMPION. Vigorous and prolific. Bears when two years old. Fruit large, oval; quality excellent, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. One of the very best for preserving.

APRICOTS

Price, 3 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.

ALEXANDER. Oblong in shape. Yellow and red skin; flavor sweet. July.

ALEXIS. Extra large; yellow, with red tinge. Slightly acid flavor. July.

MOORPARK. Large fruit, with orange skin; flesh bright orange, juicy and delicious. July.

RUSSIAN. Hardy. Will succeed where other Apricots fail. Fruit of superior quality, rich, tender and luscious. Bears early and abundantly.

SUPERB. The hardest and most productive Apricot in existence. Fruit medium-sized, of light salmon-color and most exquisite flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES

Price, 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7.50 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per plant extra.

DOWNING. A reliable, large-fruited, handsome pale green berry; vigorous grower; fine both for cooking and table use.

HOUGHTON. Nearly always produces full crop, and never fails to produce a crop every year. One of the healthiest and hardiest; productive; berries of medium size.

PEARL. Superior in size and quality; very productive; hardy and does well in extremely cold climates; free from mildew.

CURRANTS

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Best of all the red Currants; a great bearer, with long stems; clusters are large, with individual berries of good size. Flavor subacid; few seeds.

WILDER. Bright red; excellent quality; very large bunches. Bush is an upright grower, and bears an immense amount of fruit.

OUR TREES ARE BIGGER AND STRONGER AT ANY AGE THAN NEARLY ALL OTHERS



A big cluster of Fay's Prolific Currants



Concord succeeds everywhere and is the most popular Grape

GRAPES

When it comes to selecting a fruit that will grow anywhere, you will have to choose Grapes, we believe. They make the finest bunches in rich soil, and they well repay fertilizing and all kinds of good care; but they will thrive among rocks on the driest, steepest hill you ever saw, or will do fairly well in a place too wet for any fruit tree. For commercial planting on a large scale, a situation on a hillside facing a body of water suits them best, while for planting about the home for shade, fruit and ornament, they are invaluable. They grow splendidly on arbors and trellises.

Strong vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

One to 4 vines are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 vines are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 vines are sold at the 100 rate, 300 vines or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Vines can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per vine extra.

Moore's Early is a profitable market Grape

COME TO BERLIN—WE WANT TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH OUR CUSTOMERS



A splendid vineyard in Western New York. Clean cultivation, good vines, and proper spraying, produce big crops

GRAPES, continued

CONCORD.

Ripens the beginning of August. From sheer merit Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concord is now in bearing than of any other variety. New varieties may come, but they have

to work hard to reach the Concord standard for market purposes. Matures early, keeps well, ships well and sells well. Bunches big, berries juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles, is safe to plant almost anywhere, and will succeed in a wide range of soils.

MOORE'S EARLY.

Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine; very black; bunches medium size, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, grow vigorously, with fine foliage, and thrive in almost any soil or climate.

NIAGARA.

Ripens in August. The leading white market Grape. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, the berries being covered with a beautiful bloom which is very attractive; quality excellent. Niagara is the most largely planted of all white varieties, both in home and commercial orchards. For the home grounds it makes a fine companion to Concord, and when grown in a commercial way is very profitable, as it is eagerly bought up in market and always commands good prices.

I am well pleased with your grape-vines, and California Privet, bought from your nurseries, adds fifty per cent to value of my place.—VANCE R. BEDIANT, Virginia.

BLACKBERRIES

Prices, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

ELDORADO. One of the finest and most satisfactory; berries of good size, sweet, tender, glossy black. Ships well and holds in prime condition.

RATHBUN. Of New York Origin. Ripens early. Especially valuable on account of its large size and early ripening of fruit.

SNYDER. Abundant bearer; berries of medium size; fruit ripens early and is sweet and juicy. Canes very hardy even in extremely cold climates. It is satisfactory both as a home and market berry.

DEWBERRIES

Prices, 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

AUSTIN. Early, very hardy, heavy bearer. Berries are large and thick. One week earlier than Lucretia.

DEWBERRIES, continued

LUCRETIA. The fruit is superb, large and handsome, jet-black, rich and melting. The best variety of all for shipping. Is a prolific bearer and thrives almost everywhere.

RASPBERRIES

Prices, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

CUMBERLAND. Black. The most popular of all the Raspberries. Ripens about midseason; very hardy and productive; handsome appearance and fruit of the largest. Healthy and vigorous.

GREGG. Black. Large; ripens about midseason; a heavy bearer, and a good general-purpose variety.

RUBY. Red. Berries large, bright red; ripens early, continues for a long period; perfectly hardy.

PERFECTION. Large berries, borne freely. Very good shipping variety. Red.

ST. REGIS. A new berry that bids fair to outstrip all others as a commercial berry. Red.



STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Land intended for Strawberries should be well subdued for a year or so before the plants are put in. Do not plant Strawberries on the same land formerly used for an old bed until it has been cultivated in other crops for two or three years. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system, though the hill system has been used by some successful growers. The hill system undoubtedly produces the finer berries, though it requires more work, and is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planted by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the rows. Allow them to run all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns; this should not be more than 12 to 15 inches. A cutter on the cultivator will clip the ends of runners that grow too wide. Old beds may be turned over, then all of the matted rows but about 6 inches at the centers ought to be turned down with a landside plow. Go over the remaining plants with a hoe, and cut out all that have borne fruit, leaving the remaining young plants 6 to 8 inches apart. Then level off the plowed surface between the rows with a fine-toothed cultivator, and mulch the whole surface in the fall. North of southern Pennsylvania, mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that the straw should not be put on till spring.

Harrison Strawberry plants are the best that can be produced. If you have never bought any from us, include some with your order for trees, and we know you will be pleased with their quality as well as you are with the profit, or the enjoyment, from the berries they produce.

Prices of Strawberry Plants for spring shipment

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000		12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
Aroma.....	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$3 50	GANDY.....	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$1 60	\$3 00	\$13 75
Bubach.....	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	KLONDIKE....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Brandywine.....	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	Michel.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
Chesapeake.....	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	Missionary....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
Climax.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	Parsons.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
Duncan.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	Superior.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
Ekey.....	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	Tennessee.....	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	
Fendall.....	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00									

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at ½ ct. per plant extra.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have printed the names of such sorts in heavy type. In making your selection, it will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

Varieties marked "Per." are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them; those marked "Imp." are pistillate, and will not produce fruit unless some "Per." sort is planted with them. The rule is, two rows of "Imp." sorts and one of "Per."

AROMA. Per. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, regular; glossy red; quality excellent and of very fine flavor.

BUBACH. Imp. Medium early. Large size and handsome color are its valuable characteristics. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems. The planter with a good field of Bubach has a veritable gold mine, as it is the most profitable berry of its season, and can be placed in market in a most attractive way, and it invariably brings the highest prices. If you are worrying about the mortgage, or if you want to realize the fun of making money by growing fruit, plant Bubach, for it will do everything you expect of it.

BRANDYWINE. Per. Late. Strong, upright, with erect fruit-stems; abundance of large berries, good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens midseason and is an exceedingly heavy and profitable bearer.

CHESAPEAKE. Per. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp land. This variety originated only a short distance from Berlin, and is very popular among local growers and buyers of berries, always bringing high prices.

CLIMAX. Per. Extra early; large; dark red; conical, with glossy surface; prolific fruiter.

DUNCAN. Imp. Midseason. Medium to large; brilliant red, with a very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and yet is little known. It has a great deal of merit, and will prove most satisfactory.

EKEY. Per. Midseason. Attractive plant, very healthy; berry is large, long, conical, slightly necked, bright crimson; good quality but too tender for long-distance shipping. Valuable for nearby markets and the home garden.

FENDALL. Per. Midseason. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green; has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor and extra-fine color.

MICHEL. Per. Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns; berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.

MISSIONARY. Per. Early. Medium size; good color and fine flavor.

PARSONS. Per. Very popular variety. Berries begin to ripen at midseason and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is a favorite nearly everywhere by reason of its good qualities.

SUPERIOR. Per. Medium early. Very productive; stands hot weather; berries large, glossy; yields great.

TENNESSEE. Per. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine-grained, juicy. For western sections.

BERRY PLANTS GROWN IN OUR SANDY LOAM HAVE BIG, HEALTHY ROOTS



KLONDIKE.

Per. Early. Berries uniform, shapely, dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, handsome; sell quickly. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves, and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in market causes it to be eagerly bought up by those who are ready to pay good prices for good fruit. If you could come to the Eastern Shore “during the berry season, see the loads of Klondyke that are brought to Berlin, Salisbury, and other points, you would realize that this is an extremely popular and profitable sort.” It is bound to hold its high place for many years.

Klondyke
Strawberries

GANDY.

Per. The latest of all Strawberries we grow. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Berries bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for

a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, it is the best kind we have grown. Plant is perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.



Gandy Strawberries

“HOW TO GROW AND MARKET FRUIT” is full of up-to-the-minute helps about planting and cultivating Apple, Peach, Cherry and other fruit trees; about picking, packing and marketing the fruit. Many reliable fruit men say it is the best book on the subject they have seen. The price is 50 cents, postpaid, but this will be credited on an order for \$5 worth of trees.

COME TO BERLIN—WE WANT TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH OUR CUSTOMERS



This shows the condition of a great many pretentious houses—no trees, no shrubs, just a bare lawn

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

To suggest briefly what you may do with trees and plants about your home, we give a table of some of the different plantings that may be made:

Shade Groups
Ornamental Groups
Yard and Lawn Specimens

Borders
Close to Foundations
Over Porches, etc.

Ornamental Hedges
Fences
Roadsides

Screens
Windbreaks
Snowbreaks

You will not need a landscape architect to lay out a beautiful planting when your heart is in your home and your eyes once see the possibilities. You are thinking now about some simple planting that made a certain place stand out among its neighbors—just imagine how your place will look when surrounded by the deep green of the maples, the dark pines, silver spruces, golden arborvitæ, groups of flowering shrubs and draperies of thick, leafy vines. A planting need not be elaborate and expensive to give beauty and pleasure.

The ornamental trees we supply are grown here at Berlin, the same as our fruit trees, and will live and grow anywhere, north or south, under any fair chances. They receive the best of care in cultivation and pruning; they are fine specimens; their roots are extra good; they are graded liberally, which means that you get good, big trees for your money. You can beautify your home grounds with Harrison ornamentals without great expense, and the sooner you begin the sooner you will enjoy the pleasure of owning a beautiful home.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ETC.

If you are not ready to plant immediately upon the arrival of the trees, unpack them, mix some loamy soil into thin mud in a hole in the ground or in a tub, dip the roots in this till they have a good, thick coat, then trench them in with the tops toward the south. To do this, dig a ditch about 2 feet deep, the north side perpendicular and the south side sloping, lay the trees in, roots to the north. Cover roots and most of the trunks with a foot or so of dirt. When the time comes to plant, cut off, on a slant, the face of which is down, all broken roots. Give the trees another coat of thin mud, or set the bunch of trees in this mud and take them out one by one right at the holes.

In preparing the ground for the trees, dig at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back. A recent development is to use a small amount of dynamite in preparing the holes. Run a bar down 30 to 40 inches, and explode a third, a half or a whole stick at the bottom of the hole. The charge should not throw out the dirt, but heave it. We recommend that you use dynamite whenever possible, as it prepares the soil much better than can be done in any other way, and makes the trees grow faster.



But this shows the marvelous change made by shrubs around the house foundation and at the entrance

Start the trees 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots, and, as you continue to do this, jolt the trees up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come down on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. This packing is one of the secrets of getting trees to grow. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose, to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about 2 inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

After planting, you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut-straw, corncobs, buckwheat hulls, or even sawdust, are good materials to use for this. A layer 6 inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch, it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a mulch of dust on the surface to conserve the moisture. The after treatment of both trees and shrubs is determined easily by watchful care.

BURLAPED ROOTS. When the roots of evergreens, trees and shrubs are well balled and wrapped with burlap by the nurseryman, it is usually best not to remove this wrapping, but to soak the ball in water a few minutes and plant the tree with ball and burlap intact.

SHRUBS. In the case of most flowering shrubs that are not especially well formed, cut the tops back sharply after setting. This may cause the shrub not to bloom the first season, but you will be amply rewarded by having a fine, compact, symmetrical plant ready for blooming another season. If the plant is not cut back, the roots are likely to be weakened in an attempt to develop the top.

ROSES thrive best in a medium-light clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for the best results cut all branches back to within 3 to 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plant was not pruned, and the bushes will bloom all the better.

PARCEL POST. Trees not larger in size than 2 to 3 feet can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 3 cts. per tree extra.



Purple Weeping Beech



Purple Beech and Norway Spruce

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Of Chinese origin. Rapid-growing; leaves odd-pinnate, bright green; flowers in large panicles. Much used for street planting where smoke and dust affect other species.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	80	7 00
6 to 7 ft.....	90	8 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00

ASH, Black (*Fraxinus nigra*). Thrives naturally over all the eastern United States and Canada. Upright with compact crown; leaves dark above and pale beneath. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Ash, Mountain (*Sorbus Americana*). Small tree with pinnate foliage; loaded in late summer with big clusters of bright red berries. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

BEECH, Purple (*Fagus atropurpurea*). Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother it. Grows large, spreading and majestic, smooth, gray bark and purple leaves.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50
6 to 7 ft.....	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 ft.....	4 00	35 00

Beech, Purple Weeping (*Fagus atropurpurea pendula*). To produce the weeping form of this tree it is grafted on 6-foot stems and the branches sweep to the ground forming a delightful canopy. 2-year crowns, \$3 each.

BIRCH, European (*Betula alba*). Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, deep green, fading to tones of yellow; drooping habit; white bark.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 ft.....	3 50	30 00

Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping (*Betula laciniata pendula*). One of the most graceful and charming trees grown. It grows in slender, upright form and the long branches sweep to the ground. The bark is white.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 00
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	16 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 50	
10 to 12 ft.....	3 00	

CATALPA Bungei (Round-headed Catalpa). Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens; has the outlines of the standard bay trees.

	Each	10
6 ft., budded 1-yr. crowns.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 ft., budded 2-yr. crowns.....	2 50	20 00
6 ft., budded 3-yr. crowns.....	3 50	30 00

Catalpa speciosa (Indian Bean Tree). A showy tree, native in the South. The first frost brings down the leaves. In the spring the trees bear showy flowers, about 2 inches across; white with yellow and purple spots. These are followed with hanging pods, about 18 inches long.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 7 ft.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50	12 50

CHESTNUT, American Sweet (*Castanea Americana*). This is the "Spreading Chestnut Tree" of our youth, which is at home from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is a most valuable shade tree and is not excelled by any in imposing effect. Large, thick limbs in all directions, forming a broad, round top; its nuts add to its worth.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

Chestnut, Spanish Sweet (*Castanea sativa*). A broad, round, fast-growing tree, with bright green leaves soon fading to handsome yellow. In June there are showy flowers, and in the fall many large nuts.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

ELM, American (*Ulmus Americana*). Wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase. The handsomest American lawn tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	60	5 00
6 to 7 ft.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	18 00

GINKGO, or Maidenhair Tree. Native of China. A tall tree with horizontal branches; leaves borne in groups of three, five or more; dull green, like those of the maidenhair fern in shape. Fruit plum-like, about an inch in diameter.



Catalpa Bungei



There is so much space between these rows of Norway Maples that the mules never bark a tree

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Prices of Ginkgo	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	10 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	12 50

HORSE-CHESTNUT, European (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). The common Horse-Chestnut. White and red flowers in 8- to 12-inch clusters in May; prickly burs.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	8 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00

Horse-Chestnut, Double White. A form with double flowers of surpassing beauty; bears no fruit. The flowers are more durable than the single ones, thereby extending the blooming period for several days.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	8 00

JUDAS TREE, or Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early spring, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of four to eight, of a beautiful rose-pink color.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00

LINDEN, American (*Tilia Americana*). A fast-growing, graceful tree. Leaves heart-shaped and dark above, pale beneath; flowers creamy white, in graceful clusters, very early in the summer.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	17 50
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 ft.....	4 00	35 00

Linden, European (*Tilia Europæa*). Probably the largest of the Lindens, attaining a height of about 90 feet. The leaves are extra large, affording a dense shade, and the tree begins to flower early in June.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00

LOCUST, Honey (*Gleditschia triacanthos*). A handsome tree for planting singly or in a hedge. Dark green leaves, fading yellow in early autumn, and flat, dark brown pods, 18 inches long, hanging.

Prices of Locust, Honey	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	70	5 50
6 to 7 ft.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Locust, Black (*Robinia pseudacacia*). A splendid tree for the farm, of upright growth and with fine feathery foliage; bears splendid clusters of white flowers in May. The trees can be planted closely and thinned out for fence-posts when a few years old.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
5 to 6 ft.....	30	2 50
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	7 50
10 to 12 ft.....	1 25	10 00

MAPLE, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*). Rapid-growing, spreading tree, which gets quite large; stands drought and cold, and thrives almost anywhere.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 75
6 to 7 ft.....	25	2 25
7 to 8 ft.....	30	2 50
8 to 10 ft.....	35	3 00
10 to 12 ft.....	50	4 50

Maple, Colchicum or Red (*Acer rubrum*). A spreading, but regular and even-growing tree. It is a native of the Orient, and is chiefly valued for its gorgeous coloring in spring and fall. The leaves are dark blood-red when coming out, then green, and later in the fall they are yellow and orange.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	12 50
7 to 8 ft.....	1 75	15 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Maple, Japanese. See under Shrubs.

Maple, Norway. One of the finest, best known and most popular shade trees grown. See descriptive matter, prices and colored illustration on page 50.

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharum*). Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; gets very large and stately, and is fine for forest planting.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$250 00
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50	110 00	1,000 00



Silver Maple

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Maple, Silver. The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath, these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. The growth is much more rapid than that of the other Maples. It is a good street and ornamental tree, and should be extensively planted.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
6 to 7 ft.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft.....	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
12 to 14 ft.....	50	4 50	35 00	300 00
14 to 16 ft.....	75	6 00	55 00	500 00

Maple, Schwedler's (*Acer Schwedleri*). This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. The spring color scheme is purple and crimson; that of the summer months dark green, and when fall comes the trees don tones of brown and red.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 25	10 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved (*Acer saccharinum Wieri*). A beautiful form, with deeply cleft and divided leaves; branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00
6 to 7 ft.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	6 50
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	8 00

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). Grafted on a standard 6 to 8 feet high, the limbs sweep to the ground, clothed with curiously lobed foliage and forming a delightful canopy. 6-ft. stems, 2-yr. buds, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

OAK, Black Jack (*Quercus Marilandica*). Native to the eastern United States. Trees grow from 30 to 50 feet, with short, spreading branches; head round-topped and often irregular. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). The daintiest and most graceful of the Oaks, with deeply cut, bright, fresh green foliage. A graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 50	20 00

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). Strong and sturdy in growth; the leaves are heavy, of a bright, glossy green, turning to red in the fall. It is the most rapid growing of the family, and soon forms a large majestic tree. It is fine, too, for street planting.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
7 to 8 ft.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 50	30 00

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*). A tall, majestic tree, with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into seven lobes, the larger segments usually shallow-lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in autumn with rich tones of purple and red and tardily separating from the branches, sometimes not until spring. One of the finest Oaks for lawn or landscape.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 to 7 ft.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 ft.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 50	30 00

PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*). A large tree, with spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. Leaves compound, with nine to fifteen leaflets, bright green, fading in autumn to yellow. A beautiful tree, cultivated largely for its nuts.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	17 50

PLANE, Oriental (*Platanus orientalis*). One of the very best of all trees for street planting. Has a very wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The dense foliage makes it specially desirable as a shade tree. It is a rapid grower, almost equaling the Poplars in this respect.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
5 to 6 ft.....	45	4 00	35 00
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 50	40 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00	17 50	160 00
14 to 16 ft.....	4 00	25 00	200 00

POPLAR, Carolina (*Populus Caroliniana*). One of the most popular park and street trees during the last generation. Symmetrical head and glossy leaves.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
5 to 6 ft.....	35	3 00

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus nigra Italica*). A tall, spire-like tree, used for screens and formal planting. It is fast-growing, distinctly ornamental and beautiful.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	85	8 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50	12 50
12 to 14 ft.....	1 75	15 00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

PURPLE FRINGE, or Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*).

Pretty tree or shrub, with pale purple flowers and red-and-yellow foliage after the first flush of spring; blossoms in long, loose clusters, which soon become feathery edged and conceal their true outline.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	9 00

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

A large and stately, rapid-growing tree, with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. A handsome tree, and one that is deserving of the highest esteem of planters. It makes a most impressive appearance when planted on the lawn, and its unique flowers in spring are distinctively ornamental.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 50	30 00
14 to 16 ft.....	5 00	40 00

WALNUT, Black (*Juglans nigra*). Handsome and useful for ornament, or in groves for combined

Walnut, Black, continued

profit and appearance; noble, with a straight trunk and a regular, shapely, round-topped crown. The nuts are borne in profusion late in the season.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Walnut, English (*Juglans regia*). Round-headed tree, growing about 70 feet in height; foliage bright green, 2 to 5 inches long. The nuts are oval and thin-shelled.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	9 00

WILLOW, Babylonian Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*).

A rapid-growing, hardy tree, thriving in any moist soil. The Willows are valuable and interesting subjects, on account of their graceful aspect. Most effective when planted on the banks of streams or ponds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	60	5 00
6 to 7 ft.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00

EVERGREEN TREES

PARCEL POST. These trees are too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and must be shipped by express or freight

ARBORVITÆ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns and in tubs for porches, etc. In summer the flat foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, changing in winter to richest tones of bronze. Arborvitæ make a dense hedge, which offers both protection from intruders and breaks the force of winter winds.

Can beclipped if desired.	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$18 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	80 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	20 00	180 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	30 00	250 00

Arborvitæ, Chinese (*Thuja orientalis*). Low, thick, bushy and compact evergreens; foliage bright green in summer, bronze or yellow in winter. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Arborvitæ, Dwarf Golden (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*). Golden yellow foliage; tree of dwarf, compact habit. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Arborvitæ, Ellwanger's Siberian (*Thuja occidentalis Ellwangerii*). A broad pyramid, with both scale- and needle-like foliage; low-growing, handsome. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

Arborvitæ, Fern-like (*Thuja occidentalis filicoides*). Foliage bright green; tree small and of pyramidal outline. 1 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Arborvitæ, Globular (*Thuja globosa*). Bright green in color and globe-shaped in form; foliage is dense and compact, odd and different, yet graceful and formal.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00

Arborvitæ, Compact Oriental (*Thuja occidentalis compacta*). Compact in form and of dwarf habit; bright green. 1 ft. spread, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Arborvitæ, Peabody's Golden. A handsome tree of broad, pyramidal form; each season's foliage is golden yellow all that year.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00



American Arborvitæ. A specimen in Harrison's Nurseries

EVERGREENS, continued

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal (*Thuja pyramidalis*). Narrow-based, pointed, very upright, dense and compact.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50	110 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	18 00	150 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 50	30 00	250 00

THUYOPSIS dolabrata. Included here because it is much like an Arborvitæ. A pyramidal tree, growing very high at times, with scale-like foliage. Handsome and fine for lawn specimen.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	
2 to 3 ft.....		1 50

CEDAR, Blue Virginia (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*). A vigorous grower, with handsome, blue-green foliage, with a spicy fragrance. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Cedar, Indian (*Cedrus Deodara*). Bluish green in color, of majestic, pyramid shape, with evergreen, soft, pointed leaves in bunches.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 50	40 00
6 to 8 ft.....	6 00	50 00
8 to 9 ft.....	7 00	60 00
9 to 10 ft.....	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft.....	9 00	80 00

Cedar, Japanese (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). A handsome evergreen, resembling the American Cedar, but richer in color and more graceful. Requires protection in the North. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Cedar, Red (*Juniperus Virginiana*). The typical Cedar. Tall, slender, of great beauty and hardness. Usually much branched and densely clothed with foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Indian Cedar

CYPRESS, Glory of Boskoop. Tall and slender tree, with feathery, fern-like, blue-green foliage; it is hardy south of 45 degrees.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 7 ft.....	5 00	40 00
7 to 8 ft.....	7 50	65 00
8 to 9 ft.....	10 00	90 00

FIR, Balsam (*Abies balsamea*). A slender tree, possessing qualities of extreme hardness and rapid growth, foliage fragrant in drying, dark green above, silvery beneath; cones purple. 2 to 4 inches long.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00

Fir, Cephalonian (*Abies Cephalonica*). The growth is stiff and rigid in every twig and limb, and the tree is wide-spreading and stately.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Fir, Fraser's Silver (*Abies Fraseri*). Leaves flat, short-pointed, dark green and lustrous; trees grow from 30 to 60 feet in height. 12 to 18 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Fir, Noble (*Abies nobilis*). Foliage bluish green on upper surface; cones 4 to 6 inches long. A majestic tree and usually considered one of the best of the Firs. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Fir, Nordmann's (*Abies Nordmanniana*). Hardy, symmetrical and even; foliage dark above, silvery beneath; cones dark brown. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Fir, White or Concolor (*Abies concolor*). Rapid growth, majestic size, graceful shape and branches, handsome foliage; broad needles, light green on top, silvery beneath; cones 5 inches long. Very hardy.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	27 50

HEMLOCK, Canadian (*Tsuga Canadensis*). A tall and graceful tree, with spreading or drooping branches, forming a pyramidal crown; foliage dark green and glossy. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines or untrimmed.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	27 50	260 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00	300 00
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	55 00	500 00

JUNIPER, Chinese Golden (*Juniperus Chinensis aurea*). A small, pyramidal tree, with the young growth of golden yellow which sparkles in the sunlight. One of the finest Junipers for the lawn. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Juniper, Common (*Juniperus communis*). A very dwarf tree, on which the branches start low, grow horizontally, then curve up at the ends; foliage thick and gray-green; shape conical, tall, narrow. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Juniper, Douglas' Golden (*Juniperus communis aurea*). A handsome, narrow tree, with golden feathery foliage. Makes splendid contrast with other evergreens. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Juniper, Irish (*Juniperus Hibernica*). Grows slim and column-like; the branches grow almost straight up, and a 7- or 8-foot tree will not be more than a foot and a half thick. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

EVERGREENS, continued

Juniper, Pfitzer's (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana*). A variety of the Chinese Juniper, growing about

40 feet tall. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Juniper, Savin (*Juniperus Sabina*). Spreading in growth, with slender branchlets and needle-shaped foliage.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Juniper, Dwarf Savin (*Juniperus Sabina prostrata*). A trailing shrub, with long branches; bluish green foliage. 18 to 24 in. spread, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

Juniper, Schott's (*Juniperus Virginiana Schottii*). Dwarf, pyramidal form; foliage bright green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Juniper, Stiff (*Juniperus rigida*). Small tree, seldom over 30 feet in height. A native of Japan. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Juniper, Tamarisk-leaved (*Juniperus tamariscifolia*). Grows somewhat taller than the preceding, but creeps along the ground. The needle-like leaves are very soft and feathery, slightly incurved and with a white line on top. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Juniper, Needle (*Juniperus Virginiana tripartita*). A dwarf, spreading form; densely branched, with needle-like foliage. 18 to 24 in. spread, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Juniper, Waukegan Trailing. Very similar to the Dwarf Savin Juniper. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

PINE, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*). Fast-growing, dense-foliaged tree, adapted to any soil and location. It grows both tall and sturdy, with broad, round crown.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50

Pine, Dwarf (*Pinus Mughus*). A low shrub, with ascending branches; leaves in pairs, bright green. 12 in. spread, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Pine, Japanese Umbrella (*Sciadopitys verticillata*). A tall tree; branches form a compact, pyramidal head; needles very long, in whorls. 1 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Pine, Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). A large tree which grows quickly and is hardy and healthy; foliage bluish green and very dense; the drooping branches are small and the trunk large.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$65 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00	200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	30 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.....	5 00	40 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.....	6 00	50 00	350 00

Pine, White (*Pinus Strobus*). A tall and most beautiful tree, with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown, or in age with a broad and open, very picturesque head. The most valuable Pine, with a wide range of usefulness and adaptability, both for commercial and ornamental purposes.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	30 00
6 to 7 ft.....	5 00	40 00

RETINOSPORA, Japanese (*Retinospora obtusa*). A strong, vigorous tree, with horizontal, fern-like branches, more or less pendulous; foliage bright green and shining, somewhat whitened beneath.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Retinospora, Japanese Graceful (*Retinospora obtusa gracilis*). A more graceful and dainty form of the preceding, of lower growth and with arching branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Thread-like (*Retinospora pisifera filifera*). A remarkably decorative tree, the branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and elongated; foliage bright green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Thread-like Golden (*Retinospora pisifera filifera aurea*). Similar to the preceding, but with golden yellow foliage. 14 to 18 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Pea-fruited (*Retinospora pisifera*). Grows to be a large tree, with somewhat pendent branches.

	Each	10
12 to 24 in.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00	45 00

Retinospora, Japanese Golden Pea-fruited (*Retinospora pisifera aurea*). A golden form of the preceding. The new growth golden yellow, changing to green. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Retinospora, Japanese Plume-like (*Retinospora plumosa*). A small, dense tree of conical outline; foliage bright green, disposed in numerous feathery branchlets.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 50	65 00

Retinospora, Japanese Golden Plume (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). The young growth has an old-gold color, which contrasts richly with the dark green of older foliage.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00



White Pine



Japanese Golden Plume Retinospora (see page 43)

EVERGREENS, continued

Retinospora, Veitch's Japanese, or Silver Cypress (*Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii*). Densely branched tree, with silvery blue foliage; distinct and beautiful.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 50	60 00

Retinospora, Leptoclada (*Retinospora sphaeroidea leptoclada*). A very hardy form, with closely lapping foliage and growing into a compact, ball-shaped plant. Fine for formal gardening. 1 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Retinospora, Sulphur-tinted (*Retinospora sulphurea*). A bright sulphur-colored variety of great excellence.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens glauca*). Foliage blue and sage-green—that distinct color which is so rare in the East. As a specimen tree on the lawn or planted in groups, in front of darker colored evergreens, the Blue Spruce is at its best. No planting of evergreens can be effective without this splendid variety. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or round-topped; is hardy and quick-growing.

Prices of Colorado Blue Spruce.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00	60 00
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00	90 00

Spruce, Koster's Blue. See page 50.

Spruce, Douglas' (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). Branches droop in a slight curve from the trunk; foliage grows downward, the tips of the branches bear 3- and 4-inch cones.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*). During the past twenty-five years the most widely planted Spruce. It is fast growing, tall, graceful and handsome. It is suitable for planting as an ornamental tree, in groups around the large estate or park, or as a windbreak to protect the farmhouse and other buildings. If any tree can be called "universal," the Norway Spruce comes nearest to the requirements.

	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$125 00
18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in.....	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
30 to 36 in.....	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.....	50	4 50	35 00	300 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00	400 00



Veitch's Japanese Retinospora

EVERGREENS, continued

Spruce, Oriental (*Picea orientalis*). A graceful tree, with dark foliage; a slow grower, but will reach from 100 to 120 feet in time. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Spruce, Tiger-tail (*Picea polita*). Frequently grows to 90 feet in height, forming a dense pyramid; leaves shining dark green; cones 4 to 5 inches long, dark brown. 12 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Spruce, White (*Picea Canadensis*, or *P. alba*). Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. The cones are short and slim, less than 2 inches long, and a glossy brown. Native in the northern United States and Canada. Hardy anywhere, and one of the best evergreens for windbreaks, shelter-groups and belts in the North and West.

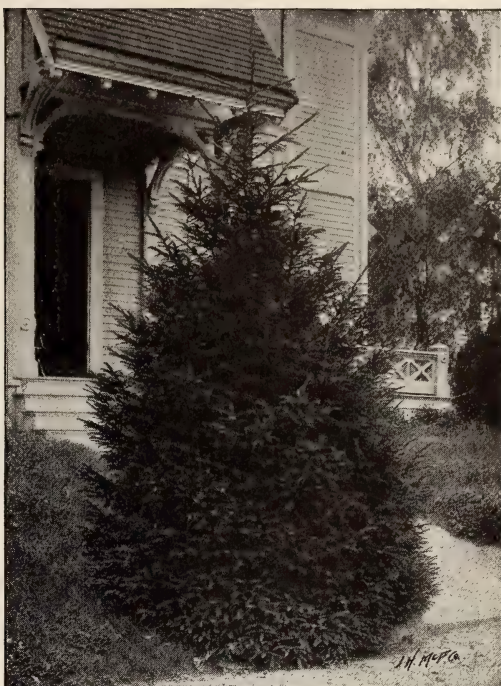
	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft.....	4 00	35 00

YEW, English (*Taxus baccata*). Travelers in England notice these low, dark green, old trees everywhere. They are not so common here, but, as they do well, and are fine for trimming into any odd shape or form, they should be used extensively.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 ft.....	5 00	40 00
6 to 7 ft.....	7 50	60 00

Yew, Irish (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*). A shrub of remarkably compact, upright habit; the dark, glossy green leaves are spirally arranged on the closely appressed branches. Very formal.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	17 50



Norway Spruce

Yew, Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata brevifolia*). A dense-growing form, with dark, shining green foliage and bright scarlet, berry-like fruit. 12 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Yew, Trained. We have a fine stock of Trained Irish Yews for formal gardens. 12 to 18 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

PARCEL POST. These plants are too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and will have to be shipped by express or freight.

AZALEA, Evergreen (*Azalea amœna*). Low shrub, with dark, glossy leaves and covered in spring with a mass of small, purplish red flowers. 12-in. plants, well budded, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Azalea, Hinodegiri. Like Amœna, but much finer, with bright red flowers. 12-in. plants, well budded, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Azalea, Japanese (*Azalea mollis*). Masses of brilliant flowers in spring. Assorted colors. 12-in. plants, well budded, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BOXWOOD. See under Hedge Plants.

COTONEASTER, Box-leaved (*Cotoneaster buxifolia*). Low and spreading, with clusters of white flowers, followed by red berries.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00

Cotoneaster, Shining-leaved, or Rose Box (*Cotoneaster limorem*). Large pink flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	

FETTER BUSH, Japanese (*Andromeda Japonica*). Low-growing shrub, with long sprays of showy flowers. 1 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Fetter Bush, Mountain (*Andromeda floribunda*). Dense in habit, dark green leaves and panicles of handsome flowers. 1 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

GARLAND FLOWER (*Daphne cneorum*). Dwarf shrub, with small, pink, very fragrant flowers, like arbutus. 1 ft. spread, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

HOLLY, Japanese (*Ilex crenata*). Small tree, with round leaves and black berries.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

LAUREL, Cherry (*Prunus laurocerasus*). Large shrub, with shining foliage and racemes of white flowers. Protect in the North.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50	20 00

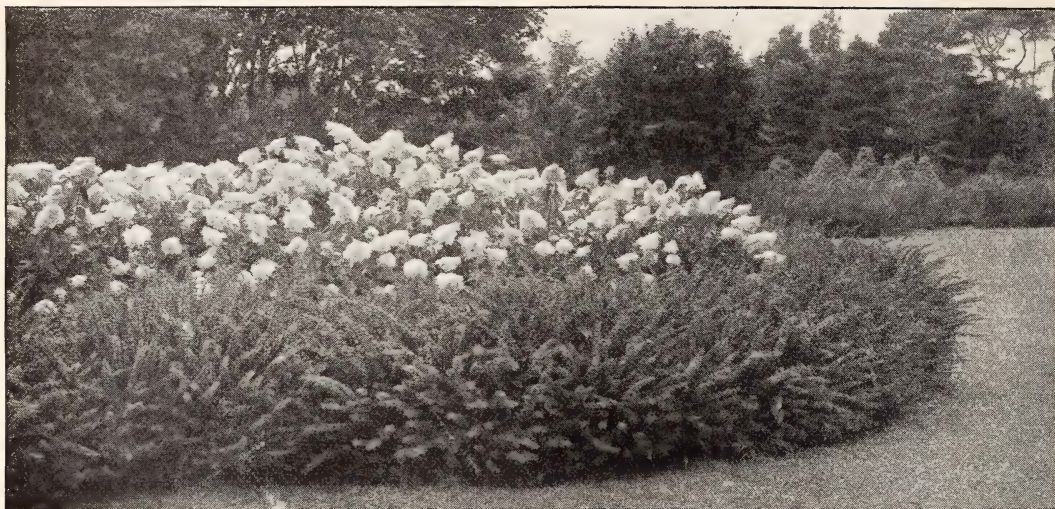
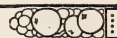
Laurel, Mountain (*Kalmia latifolia*). Large leaves and clusters of quaint pink-and-white flowers. 12 to 18 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

MAHONIA, or Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolia*). Holly-like, compound, spiny leaves and blue-black berries.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Mahonia, Japanese (*Mahonia Japonica*). Has large, glossy, spiny leaves, yellow flowers and black berries. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense Hybrids, Assorted. Large, deep green foliage and immense clusters of gorgeous flowers. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Hydrangea and Barberry (See pages 47 and 52)

FLOWERING SHRUBS

PARCEL POST. Our Flowering Shrubs are too large and heavy to be sent by parcel post, except in a few instances, and must be sent by express or freight.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis atropurpurea*). See under Hedge Plants.

BLADDER SENNA (*Coletea arborescens*). Tall shrub, with compound leaves and ornamental, inflated, bright-colored seed-pods. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

CRAPE MYRTLE, Pink. A low-growing tree, seldom exceeding 20 feet in height. In midsummer it is a mass of small pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

CURRENT, Red-flowering (*Ribes sanguineum*). Large bush; rose-purple flowers in long clusters in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CURRENT, Mountain (*Ribes alpinum*). A fine shrub, with whitish branches and clusters of yellowish green flowers followed by scarlet fruit. 12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DAPHNE (*Daphne mezereum rubrum*). Grows 4 feet tall; fragrant, reddish lilac flowers. Each 10

12 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00

DEUTZIA, Double White (*Deutzia crenata candidissima*). Tall, with double white flowers in erect panicles; handsome and free-flowering.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	80	7 00

Deutzia, Single White (*Deutzia crenata flore alba*). A handsome, tall shrub, with many flowers in graceful clusters.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (*Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester*). Has larger white flowers than the others, in immense panicles.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

Deutzia, Single Pink (*Deutzia crenata flore rosea*). Bears fine clusters of single, pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia, Double Pink (*Deutzia crenata flore rosea plena*). Has brilliant pink flowers in superb panicles. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia, Slender (*Deutzia gracilis*). Dwarf shrub, with dainty wands of bell-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia, Lemoine's (*Deutzia Lemoinei*). Small shrub, with spreading branches and clusters of white flowers. Makes a beautiful low hedge. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Deutzia, Small-flowered (*Deutzia parviflora*). Compact bush, with white flowers in splendid panicles. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia, Rough-leaved (*Deutzia scabra*). Showy clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia, Wells' (*Deutzia scabra Wellsi*). Has larger flowers than the preceding. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DOGWOOD, Red-flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). A small tree, with spreading branches and the typical shaped Dogwood flowers, but of bright red. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Dogwood, Red-twig (*Cornus stolonifera*). Grows from 4 to 6 feet high; branches reddish purple, with leaves of dark green on the upper side and whitish underneath.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

Dogwood, White-flowering (*Cornus florida*). Masses of white, four-petaled, large flowers in spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, Yellow-leaved (*Cornus aurea Spaethi*). A small tree, with red branches and yellow-bordered leaves; the flowers are small and white and borne in dense clusters. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

FILBERT (*Corylus avellana*). Grows 10 to 12 feet tall; fine for untrimmed hedge; bears sweet nuts. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

GLOBE FLOWER, or Japanese Rose (*Kerria Japonica flore pleno*). A tall shrub, with wand-like branches, ribbed leaves, and bright yellow flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

GOLDEN BELL, Drooping (*Forsythia suspensa*). A most graceful shrub, with long, slender, pendulous branches, dark green foliage; golden yellow flowers very early in spring.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

Golden Bell, Fortune's (*Forsythia Fortunei*). More upright than the Drooping, with arching branches and golden flowers with twisted petals.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

Golden Bell, Hybrid (*Forsythia intermedia*). Tall, with golden flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*Forsythia viridissima*). Large shrub, with dark green bark and the typical golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

GOLDEN CHAIN (*Laburnum vulgare*). A large shrub, or small tree, with pendent clusters of yellow flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	80	7 00
6 to 7 ft.....	90	

GOLD FLOWER (*Hypericum Moserianum*). A small shrub, with golden yellow flowers 2 inches across, brilliant and showy.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

HAWTHORN, Paul's Scarlet (*Crataegus monogyna*). Very large shrub, with bright scarlet flowers and spiny branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 100.

Hawthorn, Double White-flowering (*Crataegus monogyna alba plena*). Same as the preceding in size, with large, double, white flowers and thorny twigs. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

HAZEL, Flowering (*Corylopsis spicata*). Grows 3 to 4 feet tall, with large, handsome foliage and showy, bright yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, Fly (*Lonicera xylosteum*). Grows 8 to 10 feet tall, with white flowers tinged with red; scarlet berries. Late spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush (*Lonicera Morrowi*). Grows 4 to 6 feet, with wide-spreading branches; flowers white, changing to yellow; berries bright red in summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*Lonicera Tatarica*). A large shrub, with spreading branches, white or pink flowers, and red or orange fruit in great ropes. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HYDRANGEA, Japanese Blue (*Hydrangea hortensis*). A handsome shrub, with immense heads of flowers varying from white to blue and pink according to the soil in which it grows. With us it has blue flowers, but we cannot guarantee the colors in different localities. Hardy in the South; needs protection North. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Hydrangea, Large-flowered (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). The showiest shrub grown, with immense heads of white flowers in late summer, turning bronzy pink as they dry. Severe pruning in early spring causes it to bear extra-large trusses of flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Lilac, Chas. X (See page 48)

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY—WE WILL SHIP WHENEVER YOU INSTRUCT

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

INDIGO, False (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with compound leaves and purple flowers in long clusters. Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 4 to 5 ft. 60 5 00
 5 to 6 ft. 70 6 00
 6 to 7 ft. 80 7 00

JASMINE, Naked-flowered (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Fragrant, bright yellow flowers very early in spring or in late winter. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

JUNEBERRY, or SERVICE BERRY (*Amelanchier atropurpurea*). A handsome shrub, with drooping purplish flowers and blue-black, sweet berries. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00

LILAC, Common (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac, with heart-shaped foliage and trusses of light purple flowers. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

Lilac, Charles X. Large trusses of reddish purple flowers, rather loose. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

Lilac, Single White, Marie Legraye. Magnificent trusses of large flowers. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

Lilac, Double White, Mme. Lemoine. Handsome and effective. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

Lilac, Single Red (Ludwig Spaeth). Glorious clusters of red flowers. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Flowers pure waxy white, opening in spring and early summer; leaves evergreen; tree short and spreading. Each 10
 3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50
 4 to 5 ft. 3 00 25 00
 6 to 8 ft. 5 00
 8 to 10 ft. 7 50

Magnolia, Hall's Japan (*Magnolia stellata*). A tree-shrub, with spreading branches, blooming in early spring before the leaves come out; fragrant, star-like flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Magnolia, Soulange's (*Magnolia Soulangeana*). A tree-like shrub, handsome in leaf, and flowers which come and go before the leaves expand. Blossoms white, with rosy tints, fragrant, large, cup-shaped. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50
 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 12 50
 4 to 5 ft. 2 00 15 00

MAPLE, Japanese (*Acer palmatum*). Handsome, small tree or large shrub, with beautifully cut foliage in shades of green. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Maple, Japanese Blood-leaved (*Acer palmatum atropurpureum*). Has dark red leaves in spring, turning to purplish red. 1 to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

MOCK ORANGE, Common (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Magnificent shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, with white, fragrant flowers in May. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00
 4 to 5 ft. 70 6 00
 5 to 6 ft. 80 7 00

Mock Orange, Lemoine's (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*). Very showy, with white flowers in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Mock Orange, Large-leaved (*Philadelphus latifolius*). Tallest of the family, with gray bark and broad leaves; blossoms white, fragrant and borne in large clusters. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00
 4 to 5 ft. 70 6 00

Mock Orange, Zeyher's (*Philadelphus Zeyheri*). Has arching branches and very large, white, fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

NEW JERSEY TEA, or Red Root (*Ceanothus Americanus*). Grows only 2 feet tall, with white flowers in dense clusters in midsummer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

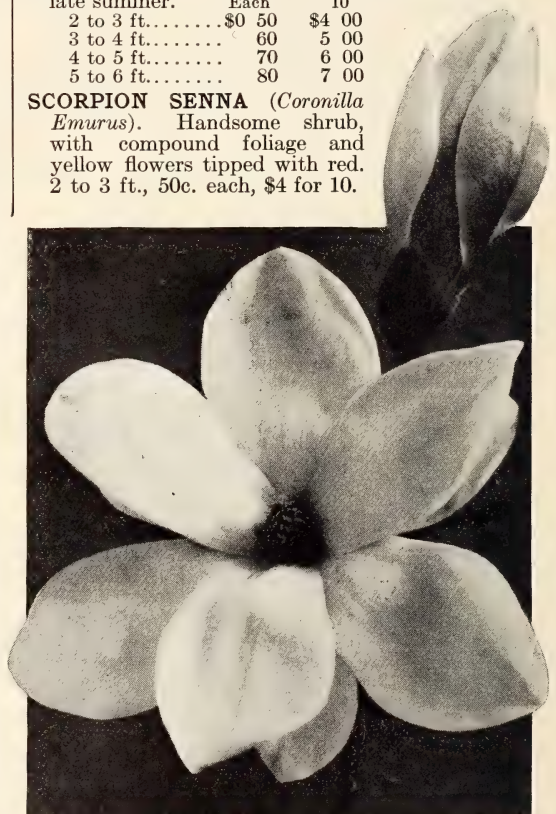
New Jersey Tea, Gloire de Versailles (*Ceanothus hybridus*). Handsome, late-flowering, with rough leaves and light blue flowers. Needs protection north of Washington. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PLUM, Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardi*). Really a small tree, with splendid purple foliage and bluish-pink blossoms in spring. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
 3 to 4 ft. 1 00 7 50
 4 to 5 ft. 1 25 10 00

QUINCE, Dwarf-flowering (*Cydonia Maulei*). Low, spiny shrubs, with a profusion of orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Each 10
 1 to 2 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 00

ROSE OF SHARON (*Althæa, or Hibiscus Syriacus*). A tall shrub, with finely lobed foliage and bearing great masses of large, hollyhock-like flowers in late summer. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00
 4 to 5 ft. 70 6 00
 5 to 6 ft. 80 7 00

SCORPION SENNA (*Coronilla Emurus*). Handsome shrub, with compound foliage and yellow flowers tipped with red. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each, \$4 for 10.



Flower of Soulange's Magnolia



FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB (*Caragana arborescens*).

Very large, with compound foliage and yellow, pea-like flowers in clusters in early summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

SMOKE TREE (*Rhus cotinus*). Very large shrub, with feathery purple flowers, which give a smoky effect to the tree when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Dwarf shrub, with small flowers, but bearing beautiful clusters of waxy white berries in late summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

SPIREA, Crimson, Anthony Waterer (*Spiraea Bumalda*). Bright crimson flowers in flat clusters all summer. Grows 3 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spiraea, Hybrid Snow Garland (*Spiraea arguta multiflora*). Very showy, with white flowers in early spring.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

Spiraea, Lance-leaved, Double (*Spiraea Reevesiana*). Double, white flowers in dense clusters in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spiraea, Meadow Sweet (*Spiraea callosa scabra*). Rather rough foliage and large clusters of white flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spiraea opulifolia (*Physocarpus opulifolia*). Nine-bark). Large shrub, with many-flowered white clusters.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.....	60	5 00

Spiraea, Plum-leaved (*Spiraea prunifolia*). Graceful, tall shrub, with pure white flowers in spring. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Spiraea, Thunberg's Snow Garland (*Spiraea Thunbergii*). Fine shrub, 3 to 4 feet tall, with long sprays of white flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spiraea, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea Van Houttei*). Graceful, with arching branches and a wealth of white flowers in dense clusters in early spring.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	70	6 00

Spiraea, White-flowering (*Spiraea alba*). White flowers in pyramidal clusters in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

STRAWBERRY BUSH (*Euonymus Americanus*). Handsome shrub, with slender, erect branches, bright green foliage and scarlet seed-vessels.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	80	7 00

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). Handsome, large shrub, with curious brown, strongly fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

VIBURNUM Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large shrub, with dense clusters of white flowers and bright red fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Mock Orange flowers (see page 48)

Viburnum Opulus (High-Bush Cranberry). Handsome shrub, with lobed leaves and splendid clusters of white flowers followed by scarlet berries. The best known of the family, and a favorite in old-time gardens. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Splendid shrub, with rough foliage and ball-like cluster flowers.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	7 50

WEIGELA, Eva Rathke (*Weigela hybrida*). Handsome, large shrub, with carmine-red flowers in May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	60	5 00

Weigela, Rose-colored (*Weigela amabilis* or *rosea*). Beautiful, deep pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Weigela Steltzneri (*Weigela hybrida*). Dark rose flowers. Large, sturdy bush with fine foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Weigela, Variegated (*Weigela variegata*). Leaves bordered with yellowish white; flowers cream-white, plant dwarf. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Weigela, White-flowered (*Weigela amabilis alba*). Large, white flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

WILLOW, Rosemary (*Salix rosmarinifolia*). A shrubby form of Willow, with long, narrow leaves and catkins. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

OUR TREE-ROOTS ARE JUST THE KIND TO NOURISH BIG TRUNKS

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer platanoides*)

Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. For lining the side of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
5 to 6 ft.....	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft.....	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 ft.....	1 50	14 00	130 00	1250 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00			
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00			

AVENUE OF NORWAY MAPLES

BARBERRY HEDGE (*BERBERIS THUNBERGII*)

Koster's Blue Spruce

Foliage intense, silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends; rapid grower and has regular, slim branches. We have the finest stock of this to be found in the United States. The trees in our nursery are grafted from the very finest specimens, and have the rich pronounced blue color that makes this tree so strikingly handsome.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	70 00

Thunberg's Barberry

The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall assume rich, brilliant colors; fruit or berries scarlet. No plant surpasses the Barberries for low hedges. The plants may be allowed to grow naturally in a compact mass, or they may be pruned into regular hedge form.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
12 to 18 in.	15	1 00	7 50	60 00
18 to 24 in.	20	1 25	10 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 50	12 50	100 00

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). Has fine clusters of orange-and-scarlet berries in fall. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Bears great masses of fleecy white flowers in late summer, which fill the neighborhood with a delightful fragrance. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. White; flowers double. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre. Violet-red. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Clematis Jackmani. Velvet purple; one of the best. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipo*). Large, heart-shaped leaves and quaint, pipe-shaped, green flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (*Lonicera Halliana*). Blooms all summer; flowers yellow and white; almost evergreen. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Honeysuckle, Heckrott's (*Lonicera Heckrothi*). Purple flowers; fragrant. Makes delightful shade on the porch and grows rapidly, with fine foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

IVY, Boston (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Beautiful foliage, turning to red in fall; clings to stone walls. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

Ivy, Engelmann's (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*). Improved form of Virginia Creeper; clings to wood, stone, or brick. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

Ivy, English (*Hedera Helix*). Foliage dark green on upper side, pale or yellowish green beneath. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

Ivy, Broad-leaved (*Hedera Hibernica*). Evergreen foliage; covers buildings beautifully. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

SILK VINE (*Periploca Græca*). Twining stems, glossy leaves and greenish flowers in loose clusters. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, five-parted, rough leaves; fine for covering walls or trellises. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50
4 to 5 ft. 75

Wistaria, Purple (*Wistaria Chinensis*). A high-climbing vine with compound foliage and long, pendent racemes of purple, pea-shaped flowers in spring. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

BEST ROSES FOR GENERAL PLANTING

PARCEL POST. Harrison's bush-form plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 2½ cts. per plant extra.

HYBRID PERPETUALS (June Roses)

Anna de Diesbach. Fine pink.
Captain Christy. Pink; large.
Captain Hayward. Pink; extra.
Clio. Light pink; large.
Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-erimson.
Hugh Dickson. Bright red.
Magna Charta. Bright pink.
Margaret Dickson. Brilliant white.
Mrs. John Laing. Exquisite pink.
Paul Neyron. Pink; extra large.
Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson.

All 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEAS

Caroline Testout. Bright pink.
Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet-erimson.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Ivory-white.
Killarney. Brilliant pink.
La France. Fine satiny pink.
Mme. Francisca Kruger. Yellow.

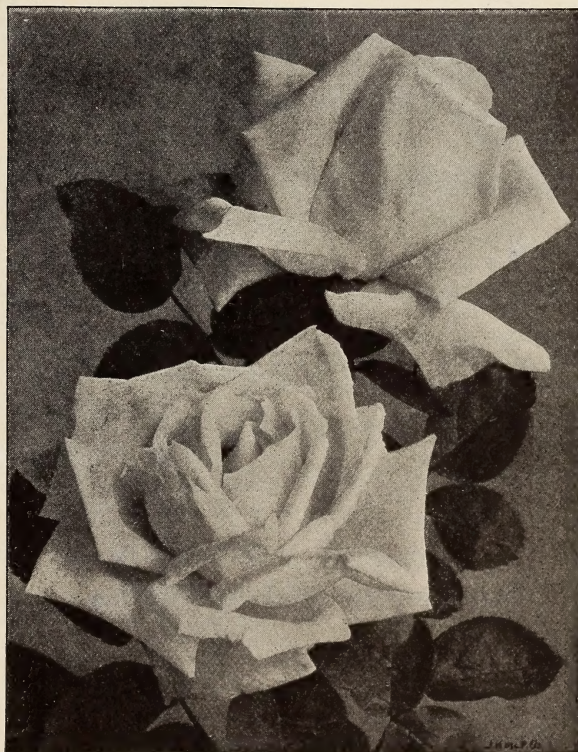
All 50 cts. each, \$2.75 for 6.

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

Alberic Barbier. White; shining foliage.
Baltimore Belle. Blush-white; double.
Crimson Rambler. Flowers in trusses.
Dorothy Perkins. Delightful pink.
Lady Gay. Tender pink.
Tausendschon. Pink, white and yellow.
50 cts. each, \$2.75 for 6.

BABY RAMBLERS

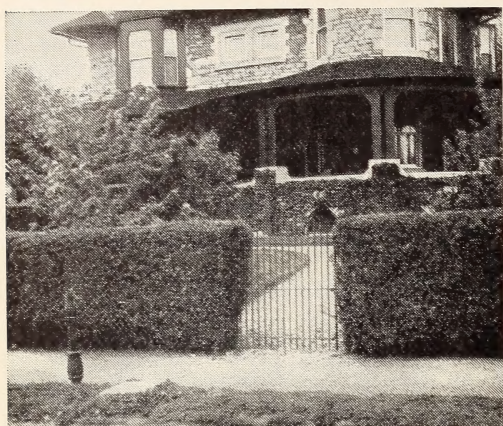
40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

ROSA RUGOSA

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00



Hedge of California Privet

HEDGE PLANTS

One to 4 plants are sold at the each rate, 5 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 plants are sold at the 100 rate, 300 plants or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Our Hedge Plants are all too heavy to be sent by parcel post, and will be shipped by express or freight.

BARBERRY, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*). See page 50.

Barberry, Purple (*Berberis atropurpurea*). A purple-leaved form of the common Barberry; fine for hedges.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 35	\$2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 50

BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens*). Popular for planting as individual specimens, in vases, window-boxes, and for formal and decorative effects produced by trimming.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
8 to 10 in.....	30	2 50
10 to 12 in.....	40	3 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	7 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	1 50	12 50

PRIVET, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Foliage is rich dark green, and is nearly evergreen, remaining on the plant until midwinter.

	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$10 00
1 to 1½ ft.....	40	2 00	15 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	50	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	6 00	55 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	8 00	75 00
7 to 8 ft.....	1 75	11 00	100 00

HOW TO PLANT CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Thoroughly prepare and pulverize the soil to a depth of about 18 inches and 2 feet wide. If the soil is poor, work into it some good, rich top-soil, and also a little well-rotted stable manure. (Do not use new manure.) Set the plants 6 inches apart in a single row, about 1 inch deeper than they were set in the nursery row, spread out the roots and tamp the soil thoroughly about them as in the case of planting trees, the firmer the better, leaving about an inch of loose soil at the top to conserve moisture. A good coating of stable manure on top of the ground about the plants will be excellent, and will help them to make a rapid growth.

ASPARAGUS

The preparation of the bed should be done in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. A deep, sandy loam with an abundance of decayed organic matter is the best soil. Planting is best done in the spring, as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure thickly in the trench, then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be cultivated frequently and kept clean. The dead tops should be mown off in the fall, and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in the spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in the early spring will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can scarcely be made too rich. The location of the bed should be carefully selected, the soil carefully prepared, and the plants well cultivated if best results are expected.

PRICES OF ASPARAGUS CROWNS.—1-year crowns, 25 cts. for 10, 65 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; 2-year crowns, 30 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000. 10 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate, 300 or more crowns are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. Crowns can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at ½ct. per crown extra.

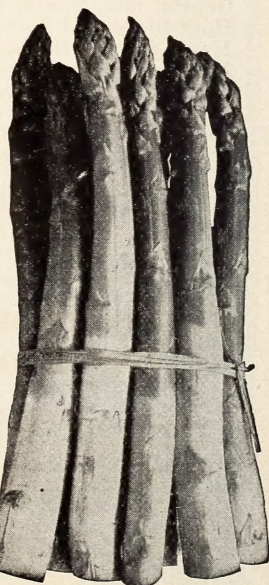
Barr's Mammoth. Medium early, tender, crisp, light green; stalks large; good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, white, tender and high-flavored. Often cut the second year.

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle; size immense; stalks uniformly large, and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks; it is long-lived; holds its lead in all the largest Asparagus sections, as it makes a good show in market.

Palmetto. Large, productive and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than others.



Our prices are NOT high, for our stock is worth every cent you pay. GOOD trees at a fair price are cheaper than poor trees FREE.

RAY PEACH.

When you turn this page, you will see reproduced in the colors of nature one of the finest Peaches ever introduced. It is in a class by itself, and can be grown successfully in any and every Peach-growing section of the country. Turn back to page 27 and read the description of this Peach. We introduced it, we have thousands of bearing trees in our orchards, and we know that Ray is going to be planted in the orchard of every Peach-grower who wants to build a reputation for first-class fruit and at the same time secure a good price for his product.

OUR PRICES FOR RAY PEACH TREES—

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
5 to 6 feet.....	30	3 00	14 00	120 00
4 to 5 feet.....	24	2 40	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 feet.....	20	2 00	11 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
1 to 2 feet.....	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

PEONIES

One to 9 plants are sold at the each rate, 10 to 49 plants are sold at the 10 rate, 50 plants or more are sold at the 100 rate.

PARCEL POST. Plants can be sent by parcel post, prepaid, at 10 cts. per plant extra.

Price, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Peonies are absolutely hardy and will thrive in a good soil, whether in beds or pots. They are not bothered by insects or fungi, and have attractive foliage. A few cents' expense and ten minutes' work are often rewarded by a magnificent series of bloom.

Alexandriana. Light violet-rose.

Alexander Dumas. Violet-rose; early bloomer.

Dorchester. Pale pink.

Duke of Wellington. White, with sulphur center.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.

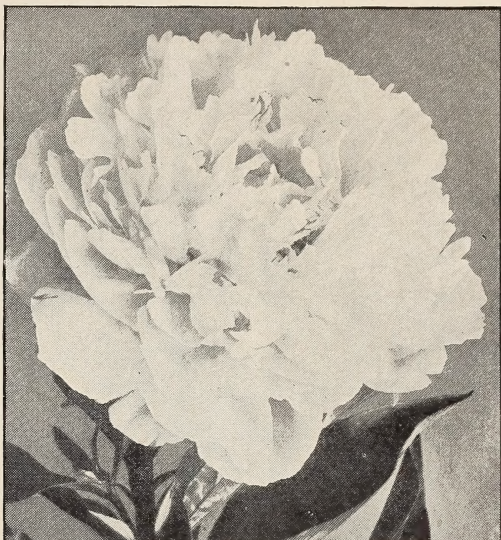
Festiva maxima. Pure white center, flecked crimson.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep carmine-rose.

Madame Coste. Pink, cream-white, and crimson.

Victor Lemoine. Very dark crimson.

Assorted varieties (our selection), 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100



Visit Our Nurseries—See for Yourself

Be convinced that "Harrison Quality" trees are the kind that you must plant in your orchard. Harrison trees are "making good" in the orchards of thousands of fruit-growers North, East, South and West, and we guarantee that they will "make good" for you.

Come to Berlin, see "The Largest Nurseries in the World," the sturdy clean trees that we grow, the splendid root-systems; investigate our methods of growing, handling, packing and shipping.

We want you to become personally acquainted with us, and especially with our Mr. Orlando Harrison, who probably has had more real fruit-growing experience than any living man. He is one of those men whose talk, when in conversation with him, keeps you relighting your cigar and his enormous fund of practical information is free to you for the asking.

Berlin is on the historic and far-famed Eastern Shore of Maryland, 124 miles southeast of Baltimore, Md., via B. C. & A., rail and boat; 143 miles south of Philadelphia, Pa., via P. B. & W. Railroad; 153 miles north of Norfolk, Va., via N. Y. P. & N. and B. C. & A. Railroads. *When you get off the train at Berlin, you are at Harrison's Nurseries.* Your hotel bill, while you are our guest, will be paid by us.

Thirty Thousand Fruit-Growers Are Depending On Our Book "How to Grow and Market Fruit"



This is an up-to-date, thoroughly practical guide-book for master fruit-growers and beginners. Covers soil-handling, planting and feeding trees, frost damage, spraying, pruning, thinning, varieties, grading, packing, marketing and other essentials. Brief, to the point, but complete; progressive, but thoroughly reliable. It is a comprehensive record of facts gathered in our twenty-five years of practical experience in fruit-growing. Many have told us that this is the best book for fruit-growers published in America. Endorsed by twenty of this country's foremost fruit men. The heads of thirty state horticultural departments have written in praise of it, and it is a daily companion of thousands of successful fruit-growers. Tells you what should be done and why it should be done. Strongly bound, nearly one hundred and fifty pages, twenty-four pages of pictures that show how. A book well worth a place in your library. Free with order for nursery stock to the amount of \$5 or more. Otherwise, price 50 cents, and that amount will be rebated when you send us a \$5 order.

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.



FOR DESCRIPTION
SEE PAGE 27

RAY PEACH
(ACTUAL SIZE)

HARRISONS' NURSERIES

THE LARGEST GROWERS OF
FRUIT TREES IN THE WORLD

BERLIN
MARYLAND